PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
30th Jan	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6659	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
28th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9931	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
1st	440	704	352	528	352	493
Portland	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	425	775	499	648
Liverpool	605	992	647	792	462	704
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles connecting viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	839
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,058, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Ex Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
S. Trafford Hall	...	.....	Feb 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester ..	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
S. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 22	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 1—12 passengers.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viâ about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 28th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 29th Jan.	6 a.m	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Vernwel, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Jan. calling (for Main and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,500 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	25th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rotorua Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRUGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radovich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,288	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radovich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,288	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radovich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
YORKWARTS	5,990	B. Badnera	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	....	24th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
BRITANNIA	3069	Errington	6th Feb 1909
ELYSIA	6501	A. Haig	27th Feb, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	9124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909,
CALEDONIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909,
ELYSIA	6501	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a Ithe way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of February, 1909, the Timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be revised. For details and further information see posters and sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from undersigned or Station Masters.

From the same date through carriages on the Mail Train between Bombay, Lahore and Peshawar will run to and from Delhi the E. I. Railway route via Karnal and Umballa instead of via Gaziabad.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 25th. For ornaments and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD.

ABOUT 1650 MAUNDS of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by Tender at Tirupatur and Denkanicotta, Salem District, during the first week of March, 1909.

2. Prospective Tenderers should apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for further particulars.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB will hold their ANNUAL BALL on the 26th February next. Particulars regarding Tickets can be obtained at any POLICE STATION and from the HONY. SECRETARY, Colaba Police Station.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment will be paid or not.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Dept. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of a petition having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undermoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

Name of Ship.	Official No.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	New Name
Xema	68705	1113·08	445·97	Saifi
Shah Nawaz...	93758	3957·04	2522·65	Najami
Shah Nasir ...	93761	3950·45	2555·02	Fakhri

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 7 LAKHS OF THE 4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 7 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1909, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, in credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been issued by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman.
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated,.....

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that 1st ENTRIES for the Bombay Horse Show CLOSE on MONDAY, February 1st, at 6 p.m.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE HONY. SECRETARY,
8, Queen's Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

SPECIAL DOG PRIZES.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRIZES will be given by the Committee for the six classes of dogs detailed below:—

1. Silver cup, valued at Rs. 120, for the best wire haired terrier (shown in No. II. class enumerated in the Prospectus) which has been bred in India.
2. Two Silver Cups, valued at Rs. 75 each, for the best dog and bitch shown in Nos. I and II. classes enumerated in the Prospectus.
3. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Bedlington terrier.
4. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Fox terrier pup (smooth or wire) under 9 months, begotten and born in the Country.
5. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best dog or bitch of the breeds not entered in the classes enumerated in the Prospectus.
6. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Fox terrier dog or bitch, the owner residing within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

For the above classes an entry fee of Rs. 2 should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, not later than 1st February, 1909.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 12½ per cent. and a BONUS at 5 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1908, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of this Association on or after WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MORARJI MEGHOOBAI, widow of Morarji Narronji and BAI LADKIBAI, widow of Karamdas Morarji and JAMNADASS KARSONDASS and KANJI KARSSONDASS, all of Bombay, Bhathia Hindus, residing at Parel Road, have agreed to SELL to our client, Dr. JEEJEEBHAI PESTONJEE NICHOLSON, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to send in their claims in writing within 10 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their Office in Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay: otherwise the sale will be completed, after the expiration of the said ten days, without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of a large piece of land with the messuages, building and buffalo shed standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of the Parel Road, admeasuring 1,509 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. 1314 and 12730 and New Survey No. 2B-3609 and 3A-3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7698 (2), 7617, 7620 and Street No. 1a-9, 13-15 and 2 and bounded as follows:—On the East the property of the Vendors, on the South and West by Public Passage and on the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mohomed and others and which said premises are now and for some time past in the possession of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1909.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
AND
EXHIBITION.
FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Commission in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitasato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and E. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Mudras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khadack, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY GROWKSY, Mody Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Moholla, 56/60, All Umer Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS, BYCULLA.

FOUNDER'S DAY.
29th JANUARY, 1909.

All Parents of CHILDREN and patrons and friends of the Schools are invited to be present at the ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, from 2-30 to 6-30 P.M.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F^d D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representations and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 Annas per copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only), Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MAICKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beriddon case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PYREXIA. MONTA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ALBERT COATES & Co., MANCHESTER, are desirous of entering into correspondence with a Firm of means and standing, with a view to business in Manchester and Bradford Goods, Metals, Hardware and General Merchandise, Marine and Ship's Chandler's Stores a speciality. Established 1880.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 855, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "P.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Important Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Wolcom Street, and are now located as 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still taking work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents greater and economic facilities. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work: Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new. Brand New Set of Pyne, Best British Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. L'BAOJ, care of Leach and Weberay, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Indoor & General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Recommended by the Officers of the Services. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. 28, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Western Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for European Families, Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of this "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 each inches.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, either at or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Price 8 annas.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously appointed for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with accuracy and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for Indian Chiefs. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available for Readers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row Chambers, where "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shops or using cake mixtures.
'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, Sole Piano Importers on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES &
CAGNION'S
COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

A 3 CYLINDER 7-9 h.p., 3 seated, Vauxhall Motor Car in good running order, only being SOLD as owner is going home.—The Car may be seen and tried by applying to the Western India Motor Car Company, Rampart Row, or owner. Price, Rs. 1,700. Reasonable offers considered to ensure early sale.

LIEUT. K. S. ROBERTSON,
The Royal Scots, Colaba.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

FOR SALE

A FOUR-STORIED NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, yielding Rs. 450 Monthly in Swadeshi quarter of Burrabazar, Calcutta; suitable for Mill owner's shops and Guddy. For particulars apply to—

D. N. SETT,
358 Upper Chitpore Road,
Beadon Sq., P. O. CALCUTTA.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A TEMPORARY HOUSE-KEEPER for about 5 or 6 months

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain C M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs and Miss Buckland, Lieuts Webb Gower, and Golt, Dr. Broacha, 3 natives, 6 Sergeants and 370 deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,466 tons, Captain L Carrtens, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Strathfellan, 2,818 tons, Captain J Mackirdy, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Tangistan, 2,393 tons, Captain D Edmunds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 877 pilgrims, During the voyage 23 deaths occurred of natural causes, and 1 of small-pox.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 504 tons, Captain H Manby, will sail to-day for Buseh &c with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr P H Wilman, Mr and Mrs G A Green, Mr and Miss Mascarenhas, Mr Miss and Master Lobo, Sergt Lobo, wife and infant, Condr Holden wife &. 6 children, 3 natives and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda 3,437 tons, Captain R Brown, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c with a general cargo,

THE City Line steamer City of Madras 3,048 tons Captain C McFee will sail to-day for Marscelles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain H Bradley, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kilchaltan, 2,417 tons, Captain W. Higgins, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, commander N F J Wilson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Madras, with various drafts, ex transport.

THE steamer Rohilla, which arrived here on the 25th January from Southampton.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 27.

Ahmadi.....1040 Hughes.....B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Bahadur .....2986 Dubbin ....25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilliana.....2438 Tomblyn.....Cory Bros
Baron Cawdor.....2764 Goudey.....R A Willis
Cint .....917 ...Kaselvorn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claveresk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys .....K Nixon & Co
Galavale.....244 Seeary..... ...Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay .....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Ina ...ura .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Itinda.....3398 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler .....M M & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten .....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora ...5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin .....M M & Co
Nerbudda 1961 ... Chappel ...Buseh 25-1 M M & Co
River Firth.....2889 ...Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....Smith.....Transport
Rio Sado .....Newsparth.....Portuguese Gunboat
Spring burn ...3173...r ss Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Salil.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan...2818 Mackirdy.....
Tangistan.....2393 Edmunds.....
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4359	...Daniel...	Stream...	30-1	P & O Co
D & E Longships	....	...2842...	Rangoon ...		Tasker 28-1
					W & A G & Co
F Clan Buchanan	3283	Darley	Calicut	30-1	F Muir & Co
H Waroonga	1609	Bumber...	P Gulf	...1-2	M M & Co
K Takasaki Maru	...2943	Moker	Kobe...	2-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra	...2783	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	4-2	...M M & Co
N Umsinga	...1894	Robertson	...Hull & Niborough	6-2	
					W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	...2931	Gronan	...Hamburg via Kiel		30-1
					W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Kt of St George 2166 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Africa.....2521 Bodessich..Trieste.1-2 A L S N Co
8 Monsoori.1735 Hannah ..Buseh..30-1 B & P S N Co
9 Delta ...4780 Snow...Shanghai...3-2 P & O S N Co
10&11 Bavca ...3794 Benton ...Kobe 28-1.....P & O Co
12 Persia .....4198 Haughton...London 30-1-09
P & O S N Co
15 Trafford Hall 3436 Hood...Liverpool 15-2 K N & Co
16 Melbourne.....2395 Stafford ... ...Dunkirk 29-1
W & A Graham & Co

30 ton Crane.

Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
H W P D
Bahaduri...829 Fakeera Mangalore 29-1 Bo S N Co Ld
H W V D
Linga.....951 Cutbush...Karachi .....29-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Strathfellan s ...	Mackirdy ...	Calcutta, Jan. 16
27	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Jan. 25
	Tangistan s.....	Edmunds ...	Jedah, Jan. 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Vorwaerts s	Bednarz	Kobe, &c
	E F Ferdinand s..	Nitsche	Trieste, &c
	Tannenfels s	Carrtens.....	Calcutta, &c
	R I M S Dufferin s.	Wilson.....	Madras
	Castalia s.....	Hamilton ...	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kilchaltan, Higgins for Antwerp &c.
" Aleppo, Bradby for Hull via Karachi.
" City of Madras, McFee for Liverpool, &c., via Karachi.
" Sealda, Brown for Rangoon &c.
" Kasara, Manley for Buseh &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia for London, &c.
" Celtic King for Havre Dunkirk, &c.
" Mortlake for Liverpool, &c.
" *Armend Behic for Australian ports.

* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Aden, on Tuesday, the 26th instant at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived here at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
21	Clan Maciver	Liverpool
25	Nawab	Calcutta
	Nadir	Bombay
	Clan Maclean	Coast
	Irish Monarch	Pondicherry

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madras s—5 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—129 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 80 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 3 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 43 bales skins and hides, Kahn and Kahn ; 2 bales woolen carpets, and 2 cases tiger skins, S J Tellery and Co ; 6 3-4 cwts ivory, K N Meanee and Co ; 17 bales skins and hides, R Maloobhai ; 2 bales skins, H Hamad and Co.

FOR HULL.

Claveresk s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 1,360 cwts cottonseed, 11,440 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 132 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Bell Russ and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Tr. Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Momuraz.

Kilchaltan s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Cletic King s—2,000 tons manganese ore, D B. Lam and Co ; 330 bales cotton, P Visbram and Co ; 2,025 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 251 cwts gum, G Tajpal ; 3,535 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 232 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co ; 1,068 bales cotton fly and waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 2,930 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,008 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts Gingellyseed Volkart Bros ; 3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—150 cwts gum, P Jethaboy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Persia s—43 cwts Indian mica, Cox and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts castorseed 9,375 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 4,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,500 cwts onions, R G Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—288 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 bales cotton. M B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trade Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Armand Behic s—200 bales cotton, Rali Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January.

538. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

One inch aiming Rifle practice for the Gataere Teams at Middle Ground Fort on the 30th inst. Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p. m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

544 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company.

There will 6" B. S. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. Gataere Teams this evening Thursday the 28th instant at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain cloths.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th January.

701.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant :—

To-day Thursday, 28th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

2. "I," "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

702.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 30th instant.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 1st to 6th February) :—

From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-35 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to Cr. Sergts of Companies (who must obtain the number required on parade) at the Orderly Room after every parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue.

All ranks are requested to make up any deficiencies before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 29th and open in Camp on the 30th instant.

703.—It is notified for information that sports will be held in Camp on Tuesday "and not on Wednesday" as notified in the Programme of work.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will take place early in the summer, between Geoffrey St. Maur, only son of Major Charles Willoughby, late 96th Regt., of Hillcot House, Winchester, and grandson of the late Rev. the Hon. Charles Willoughby, of Wollsten, Notts, and Althea Lilian, younger daughter of Col. Elliot A. Money, C.B., Indian Army, The Whyte House, Weeke, Winchester.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MODY.—January 25, at London, Nusserwanji Jamsetji Mody, of Croft Mody & Co. Deeply regretted. (By cable.) (Calcutta papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COTTON.—January 20, at Christ Church, Hampshire, the wife of Captain Cotton, B. H. A., of a son.

LINES.—January 20, at Lahore, Millicent Russel, wife of Mr. A. Lines, Executive Engineer, N.-W. Ry., of a daughter.

LOMAS.—January 22, at Sitapur, the wife of H. A. Lomas, I. C. S., of a son.

SINCLAIR.—January 8, at Jhansi, the wife of W. Sinclair, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—DADY.—January 20, at All Saints' Church, Kohlapur, S. M. C., by the Rev. W. Manton, William Oscar Browne, S. M. R., to Hilda Florence second daughter of Edwin Dady, late of the Madras P. W. D.

DEATHS.

DORSEY.—January 21, at Daisy Park, Poonamalee, Childe Harold Theophilus, the dearly loved fourth son of Conductor and Mrs. A. Dorsey, aged 14 years.

PADFIELD.—January 22, at Allahabad, Edith Maud, the wife of G. A. Selwyn Padfield, Assistant Cathedral and Railway Chaplain, Allahabad.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 3-52m., 4-45a. Low water 10-21m., 10-19a.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.

Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m.

Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall, 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 29.—P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of the 15th January, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Lecture by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m.

Saturday, January 30.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 30m.

Sunday, January 31.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.

Monday February 1.—Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m.

Tuesday, February 2.—Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of the Taboots. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets 6h. 32m.

Wednesday, February 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute. 6-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m.

LECTURE.—"Through the Dragon Empire"—A lantern lecture on the above will be given at the Y. M. C. A. to-night at 9-15 p.m. by Mr. Arthur Mayall. Admission four annas. Open to ladies.

DINNER TO SIR C. JEHANGIR.—A dinner in honour of Sir Cawasjee Jehangir, Bart., which was to come off to-morrow, Friday, has been postponed "sine die," owing to unavoidable circumstances.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this above Society will be held at the Cathedral Girls School, Outram Road, Fort, (by kind permission of the Sister in charge), on Monday, February 1st, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay (Patron) will preside.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee presiding. Several matters of a formal character were disposed of and the Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICES—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Banca" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow, 29th instant, instead of to-day, as previously notified —Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Armond Behic" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m to-morrow, 29th instant, Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 1-0 p.m. the same day.

DEATH OF A CONTRACTOR.—Mr. Sitaram Lukmon, owner and builder of the Sitaram Building, died at his residence, Kamatipura, yesterday morning. The deceased rose from a humble position to become one of the largest contractors and building owners was greatly respected in his community as a leading man. In connection with the collapse of the Sitaram building four years ago Mr. Sitaram was tried by the High Court Sessions but was acquitted, the jury finding him not guilty. The deceased was also a very popular among his community for his various charitable acts.

DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Sayed Akbar Sayed Mahomed, a police sepoy, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15-8. The accused was employed as a police sepoy in the Hajees' Department only two days when a steamer returned from Jeddah in which were found two sick Hajees. They were sent to the hospital in charge of the accused who found Rs. 15-8 on the person of one and Re. 1 on that of the other. He handed over Re. 1 to the hospital clerk while he appropriated the Rs. 15-8. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Territorial .....Blankenberg
Overture.....Poet and Peasant Suppe
Song Cornet Solo...Alice Where Art Thou.....? J Asher
Selection .....The Pirates of Penzance .....Sullivan
Valse .....Die Hydropateu..Gung'l
Selection .....Miss Hook of Holland .....Ruben

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Orchestral Concert, Town Hall, this evening at 9-30 p.m.

Military March ...Pomp and Circumstance (No. I in D)..Elgar
Overture .....L doiska ..... Cherubini
Pianoforte Solo...(a) Romance.....Spohr-Liszt
" ...(b) Cecily.....Strauss-Reger
" ...(c) Valse Mignonne...Teresa-Carreno
Walter Lange.
Swedish Dances ..First Book No. 1 to 7..Max Bruch
(First time in Bombay.)
Grand Selection ..Rienzi .....Wagner
Solo Clarinet—Sergt. Pratt. Euphonium—Sergt.-Major Bond.
Euphonium Solo...Berceuse de Jocelyn..Godard
Sergt.-Major W. H. Bond.
Pizzicato.....Smart, very Smart...Gillet
Suite .....In days of Old.....Ball
(1) Morris Dance ; (2) My Lady Barbara ; (3) The Satyr's Revel.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Macedonia" Jan. 29.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer "Macedonia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abid, Mr A M S
Anderson, Mr and Mrs F E
Bradley, Mrs
Brunswall, Mr Arthur
Coleman, Miss R
Cable, Mr W A
Careless, Mr L J
Duncan, Miss
Downing, Mr S G
Earl of Londesbrough
Glendinning, Miss
Garner, Mr E
Horne, Mr L D
Harrison, Mr R
Irvine, Miss C
Ingham, Mr T G
Jones, Miss Violet
Johnson, Mr J
Kennedy, Mr T
Kinsley, Miss K
Lady Irene Denison
Lea, Mr C H
Murray, Miss
Murray, Miss R
Maynard, Miss M C
Mellis, Miss D
McCombie, Miss G
Meredith, Miss
McGregor, Mrs M E
Madill, Miss
McPhedran, Dr F
McPhedran, Mrs
McBattie, Mr and Mrs
McHattie, Miss
Moncrieffe, Mrs
Milton, Mr and Mrs
Nixon, Mrs W C and infant
Osmaston, Rev J H
Oliver, Miss Dr B C
Priestley, Mrs C E
Pilgrim, Mrs
Parsons, Miss D
Russell, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Riddle, Mr B
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs
Saunders, Mrs J B
Scott, Miss
Spencer, Mr F R
Trumper, Mr F H W
Wills, Capt G A
Willis, Mrs and infant
Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs L C
Williamson, Mr F C
Woods, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot, Mr F S
Astor, Mr A
Astor, Mr G
Astor, Miss J
Barstow, Capt, Mrs J and infant
Buchannan, Mr R
Baker, Mrs J L
Bigg, Mr R H
Beazley, Mr S N
Burns, Mr W A
Browne, Miss M C
Brown, Mr B
Chinoy, Mr and Mrs D N
Clarke, Mr C O
Cholmondeley, Miss
Countess of Londesborough
Cosgrave, Rev Canon
Clarke, Miss D H
Coutts, Mrs W S
Chewe, Miss M
Collett, Mr A P
Clark, Mr and Mrs A A
Channier, Mrs
Christian, Mr and Mrs F
Cleland, Mrs M
Fox, Miss
Finnis, Miss J M
Forman, Rev and Mrs J W
Foster, Mr G N
Fleming, Mr W
Graham, Mr and Mrs W
Good, Mr and Mrs L L
Graham, Mr D
Hoare, Mr and Mrs W D
Hessling, Mr H H
Hunter, Mr J G
Henderson, Mr R S
Jackson, Miss M E
Knowles, Mr A
Low, Mr A
Manning, Mr E Owen
McConnell, Mrs
McConnell, Miss
Moret, Mr L
McGregor, Mrs M G
Mahli, Miss M
Oliver, Miss D C
Peddar, Miss
Pinkerton, Mr and Mrs A
Packard, Mr
Reid, Capt
Russell, Mrs
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs
Sawyer, Miss J
Shore, Capt W
Sheridan, Mr C C
Songster, Capt P M
Shingleton, Miss G
Shakespeare, Col J
Sprots, Mr W H
Smalley, Mr and Mrs J
Simpson, Mr G
Tweedale, Mr L
Trewby, Miss L
The Jam Sahibs, 2 A D C
Tweedale, Mr Joseph
Thorton, Mr G
Vonwart, Mr R B
Wilson, Mr G S
Ward, Mrs
Woolston, Mr W G
Younghusband, Col G I
Young, Mr B

FROM BRINDISI.

Ball, Mr W M
Robert, Mr G A
Prince Jitandra of Cooch Behar

FROM PORT SAID.

Fonld, Mr A
Volle, Mr H S
White, Mr E P
Wills, Mr C J
Wills, Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Donscombe, Major W D
Kemball, Lt Col
Nicholls, Mr W
Pothury, Mr Mrs and infant

FOR HONGKONG.

Rhoades, Mr H T
Von Rootenfeld, Mr P B
Smith, Mr J
Smith, Mrs
Tenniguen, Mr and Mrs John

FOR SHANGHAI.

Smith, Mr C D
Wood, Mr John
Wood, Mrs

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mann, Mr
Race, Mr W S

Per s. s. "Armand-Behic," January 28.

Passengers expected to arrive here per Messageries Maritimes Company Steamer "Armand-Behic" to-day at noon from Marseilles :—

Auchenud, Mr and Mrs Cornier
Bhore, Miss
Borton, Mr and Mrs F H
Blakeway, Maj and Mrs and child and maid
Coats, Lt S B
Cole, Maj and Mrs
Desai, Mr V G
Engineer, Mr S S
Grier, Mr
Grier, Mrs
Greaves, Mr
Ryder, Mr
Irani, Mr Merwan
Martin, Monsieur
Macauliffe, Mr
Oliver, Lt G G
Pearson, Mr C
Parakh, Dr F R
Parmanund, Mr L
Savage, Lt T G P

THE late Sir Robert H. Collins, Comptroller to the Household of the Duchess of Albany, who died in November last at Claremont Palace, Esher, left net personalty sworn at £39,470. He left to his wife for life Boyton Lodge, Esher, with remainder to Helen, Duchess of Albany, absolutely, stating that he made this bequest to her "because the aforesaid premises were a gift to me from her late husband, and because I desire to recognise her generosity in continuing to me the pension which was granted to me by Queen Victoria, but which was not continued to me by her successor on the Throne." In addition to the above reversion, Sir Robert made numerous gifts to the Duchess and to other members of the Royal family. The residue of his property he left to his wife for life, and on her decease "two hundred pounds to my sister-in-law, Louisa Wightwick, whom I once nearly burned to death."

THE SALE OF NOVOCAIN.

Government Restriction.

THE following Government Resolution, dated 12th January, regarding the regulations for the importation, possession and sale of novocain is published :—

Under the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 23rd August 1907, the bringing of novocain by sea or land into British India by means of the post is prohibited, while its importation by any other means is restricted to cases in which it is imported by persons, or by the authorised agents of persons, who have been specially permitted by the Local Government to import the drug. Pending further orders, the only persons or agencies so permitted are those authorised by Government Resolutions dated 25th March and 7th June, 1907, to import cocaine into Bombay and Karachi respectively.

The Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that the sale of novocain will not be allowed at all, except for 'bona fide' medical purposes, and that no licenses for its sale will be given to any person other than druggists, chemists and medical practitioners. Such persons, if desirous of taking out licenses, should apply to the Collector, who will grant them under certain specified conditions, at his discretion. The forms as well as the conditions of the licenses should be the same, 'mutatis mutandis,' as those which have been approved by Government for cocaine.

Except in the case of chemists, druggists and qualified medical practitioners the following limits of quantity are set on the transport or removal of novocain without a permit from any one place to any other place in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Aden, and on its retail sale at one time, or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day :—(1) Where it is in a dry state, six grains. (2) Where it is in solution, two drachms. For medical practitioners and chemists and druggists duly licensed the quantity which may be allowed for transportation or removal from one place to another without a permit will be twenty grains in a dry state, and two drachms in solution.

The Collector of Bombay should be authorised to issue permits under section 10, clause (a), of the Bombay Abkari Act, for the export of any quantity of novocain which has been imported under section 9, clause (a).

THE ARCHBISHOP AT CULVEM.

The following is the text of the address presented by the Parishioners of Culvem, Salsette, to the most Revd. Dr Herman Juergens, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

"We, the parishioners of the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, have assembled here this evening, with hearts full of joy, to meet you, our beloved and venerable Pastor, and to offer you a warm, cordial and respectful welcome to our parish.

You are our shepherd and spiritual father, and we feel assured of the affection which you feel towards us, your flock and children in Christ. On this auspicious occasion, we rejoice to see you amongst us and to offer you our dutiful submission and tribute of homage due to your sacred office and exalted rank.

This being your first visit to us, it recalls to our minds the benevolence and good-will shown by your predecessor of pious memory, the late Most Reverend Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., who as a superior of the St. Stanislaus' Institute, did an immense amount of good to this parish by admitting so generously to the Institute our poor and orphan children ; and by continuing his patronage even when elevated to the Archiepiscopal See. The stigma of illiteracy is still attached to the Catholic Community, but what little progress has been made is mainly due to the illustrious Order of which you are a member. As regards this humble, out-of-the way Community, we are convinced that your Grace will be as kind to us in this matter as was the late Dr. Dalhoff. Your Grace's disposition to befriend the needy and the deserving is well known, and we are happy to find that your Grace, like your late predecessor, has been the support of our parish school, which has even been largely made use of by the children of the neighbouring parishes belonging to the other jurisdiction. We acknowledge the benefaction with heartfelt gratitude, and pray God that He may shower on your Grace His choicest blessings.

Our parish school is in the hands of our zealous Vicar, Rev. Father M. Baptista, and the children have his assiduous care and attention. He has been spending himself for our amelioration, and we cannot sufficiently thank him for his labours. We hope and pray that God may bless him and reward him for his services to education, and also for his zeal in improving and beautifying the church—a work towards which our parishioner, Mr. Alex. Ferreira, once a pupil of St. Stanislaus' Institute, has contributed so liberally.

In conclusion, we request that you may long continue to watch over our interests with a truly paternal solicitude and to impart to us your blessing. We beg to express the hope that on leaving this parish you will carry with you the love, esteem, the gratitude and veneration of the parishoners of this church.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Camp at Santa Cruz.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles go into Camp for a week at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, and the Commanding Officer (Lieut-Colonel R.W.L.Dunlop, V.D.) and the Adjutant (Captain A.L. Cartwright, Durham Light Infantry) have arranged an instructive programme for the week the Corps is to be under canvas.

All the tents have been now erected and include separate messing tents for the Adults and Cadets and a Recreation tent for each company, while the catering arrangements as in previous years are in the capable hands of Mr. Morrell.

The Camp opens with a Battalion parade on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday the Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the parade service, which will be held at 11. a. m. in the big Dining Tent, and which the Light Horse will also attend.

Tuesday being a holiday there will be a Field Day in the vicinity of Coorla in which the Bombay Light Horse and the Cyclist Company B. V. R. will represent the Scouts of the opposing Force.

Monday and Wednesday evenings a Boxing Tournament for Adults and Cadets will take place and the Battalion Sports will be held on Tuesday afternoon.

Night marching and night attacks will also be practised and the Annual Inspection will take place on Saturday, the 6th February, to be followed in the evening by a Concert.

The following will be the Officers in command of the companies in Camp:—"A" Company, Captain A. S. A. Westropp. "C" Company, Captain A. R. Sharp. "D" Company, Captain C. N. Moberly. "E" Company, Lieut. C. M. Ward. "F" Company, Captain the Hon. A. Hill Trevor. "G" Company, Captain H. F. Busch. Cadets.—"H" Company, Captain W. H. Cardale. "I" Company, Captain V. O. French. "K", "L" and "M" Cos., Captain N. W. Faith.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 27.

The pressure conditions have undergone a radical change within the last twenty-four hours. A slight irregularity in pressure, which was shown yesterday in the neighbourhood of Amraoti and Chanda, developed into a well marked depression, which moving to the North gave rain over a large area of country to the East of its centre, the chief amounts being Pendre, one inch; Sutna, half ; and Chaibassa, quarter.

A depression has shown itself this morning with its centre in the neighbourhood of Nowgong, and is affecting the weather of the South-East Punjab, North Central India, the United Provinces and parts of North-East India. Besides this disturbance, another is affecting the extreme North and heavy clouds are spread over the whole of Kashmir. It is very likely that the combined effects of these disturbances will be nearly general rain in the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab, West Bengal and Central India are probable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and heavily clouded in the eastern districts but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in the eastern districts but in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole area. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal at Agra and Jhansi but is higher than usual at the other stations ; night tempreature has risen but is high only at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in parts of east Rajputana but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature is normal except in Upper Sind and west Rajputana where both the maximum and minimum have fallen and are now lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·12 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess in the eastern half of the division but in the western half it has decreased and is now in defect. Maximum temperature is above normal in the western districts but the minimum has risen and is high everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is high at most stations but the minimum has fallen and is now generally normal.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown to-day over the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the extreme north of Upper India and the high pressure noticed there has disappeared. These two changes have caused a few very light showers and heavy cloud in the east Punjab, and moderate cloud in the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

A few light showers are likely in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GAMBLING.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The attitude of English administrations towards gambling has almost always been one of repression and disapproval, even though respect for the liberty of the subject has precluded it from suppressing it when carried on in private. Public gambling is rigorously suppressed in India, and the British Government has always steadfastly refused, whatever its financial embarrassments were, to follow the example of Continental Governments and raise the wind by State or State-guaranteed lotteries. It is recognised that gambling is an evil, that it holds out grave temptations to persons of all classes and both sexes to seek wealth without working for it. The short cut to affluence is as delusive as the royal road to learning, and nothing but the bitterness of disappointment awaits those who follow it. Yet the experience of every Government is that, however, hard the times, money is always forthcoming for betting or for speculation at gambling centres. Probably the only administration in Europe which knows not what financial difficulties mean is that of Monte Carlo.

The gambling instinct is innate in every man—and woman. We all of us desire wealth, an ambition in no way dishonourable, and we all desire it quickly, so that we may have time to enjoy it. But the instinct varies in degree among different races. Among the Chinese it is an all-absorbing passion stronger than the opium habit. In France, with characteristic moderation, it is ordinarily kept within due bounds, and if everyone takes a ticket in the lottery few heavy "joueurs" are to be found. The Russian is often a reckless gambler, and as a nation we, too, produce an occasional "Jubilee Plunger." But, as a rule, the European can keep within bounds; and, great as is the evil of betting in England, we do not find the people as a whole less energetic or industrious because of the habit. It remains a pastime, not a profession.

The gambling instinct, moreover, finds scope for itself in many ways. It leads men to adventure their all in exploration, colonisation or commercial enterprise. If no trader had ever run a risk we should never have got beyond the most primitive stages of handicraft, when nothing was made except "to order." And English law has always recognised that, while mere gambling must be discountenanced, legitimate trade, however speculative, must be acknowledged and protected by the law. There is, however, one branch of gambling enterprise against which the English Courts have steadily set their faces, and that is gambling in litigation. The Law is proverbial for its uncertainties as well as for its delays, but if a "Hass," it is not an utterly abandoned Ass, and it will not permit a court of law, whatever else it may be, to be turned into a betting saloon Its uncertainties are inevitable, looking to the complexity of human affairs, but the law will not permit speculation in those uncertainties, even though it may have to tolerate rain gambling or gambling in differences, or any other from of commercial betting. Most wisely, then, Indian law, following a principle of English law, forbids a man to speculate in a mere right to go to law, and a man who has a claim to damages for libel cannot transfer that claim to another and allow him to recover the compensation which he himself could have recovered. The considerations which in England render it inexpedient, at the risk of some individual hardship, to permit such rights of action to be trafficked in, apply with far greater force to India. With equal wisdom the Indian legislature has forbidden trafficking in reversionary rights, a rule of law which would in England have done much to prevent reckless extravagance and saved many families from ruin. But the legislative prohibition against speculation in legal rights only brings into prominence the amount of speculation in legal uncertainties which the conditions of the law, at least in this Provice, permit. It what way this comes about we shall try to show in another article.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN".—The close of the Parliamentary Session just before Christmas soon after the defeat of the two principal Government measures, the Licensing Bill and the Education project, has necessarily given rise to many reflections on the prospects of the Liberal Government, and on the tactics they are likely to pursue in their own interests. They cannot help recognising the significance of the several bye-elections which they have lost, however strong their numerical majority may still be. The question for their consideration is whether they will gain more by dissolving soon, before they have lost any more of their power and popularity, or by staying in possession for another two or three years until the natural end of this Parliament. They have made for themselves a situation of no ordinary difficulty, which will probably have the effect of determining their decision on the line to be taken. It is thought in some quarters that the Government will ride for a fall on the budget, which will have to be introduced about Easter. They can of course pass it in the House of Commons by means of the closure, and the House of Lords cannot introduce any amendments into it. But they can reject it in toto.

It is notorious that the Government will have great difficulty in framing their Budget. The revenue returns are some millions below the estimates, trade is bad, some millions were thrown away last year on the repeal of the sugar duties, the old-age pensions will cost at least seven millions and may cost more, the country expects and is prepared for considerably larger expenditure on the Navy, so that one way and another the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have to provide anything between fourteen and twenty millions for expenditure beyond that of the current year. He may get something from suspension of the sinking fund, but he must have recourse to taxation direct or indirect. It is not likely that he will favour a protective tariff, with a graduated income-tax on higher incomes, possibly a motor-tax, or a tax on land values, or an increase in the death-duties, or all together, sufficient to meet his requirements? Whatever form of taxation may be adopted it will be aimed at the landlord class, of that we may be sure, rather than at the general public.

It is thought very probable that the duties on licenses may be materially raised, to punish the class mainly opposed to the Licensing Bill. Such ideas are in the minds of many people who are more or less in the know of the inner currents of politics, and Mr. Chamberlain has recently warned a correspondent that a dissolution is quite likely to occur during the current year. Prospective candidates are on the look out for constituencies, and there is activity at the Unionist headquarters so that the Party may not again be caught napping. It may be taken for certain that there will be a swing of the pendulum, but the interesting question is whether it will swing far enough to bring in Mr. Balfour again with a substantial majority behind him.

KARACHI IMPROVEMENT.

The "SIND GAZETTE".—We sincerely congratulate the Chairman and the Port Trustees of Karachi and the Karachi public as a whole on the extremely satisfactory results of His Excellency the Governor's inspection of the extensions and improvements proposed to be carried out in connection with the development of the Port. It will be seen from the concise objective of the interview between Sir George Clarke and the Port Trustees that his Excellency has Municipal land required for the new export yard in accordance with the desire of the Trustees and without the imposition of any restriction not laid down in the Karachi Port Trust Act. The Trustees will thus obtain a clear title to the property and no further delay will be necessary in commencing operations. His Excellency also informed the Trustees that the Bill for the amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act, by which the Trust will be empowered to borrow on the security of its property will thus be equalised as regards borrowing power with the other great ports of India would shortly become law, and that its passage would be facilitated to the utmost. We note with much pleasure the warm expressions of approval passed by His Excellency on the Western Wharfage scheme, and we are glad, indeed, that a Governor of Sir George's experience should have recognised that the scheme was not only well conceived and carefully thought-out, but was not by any means on too large a scale the requirements, present and future, of the Port. A personal inspection of the existing berthing capacity of the harbour has obviously convinced His Excellency of the urgent importance of providing increased facilities for dealing with the increased produce that will pass through Karachi as the result of the great irrigation works now being introduced into the Punjab and Sind, and he realises that these facilties must be provided at the earliest date possible if the Port is to cope successfully with its over-expanding trade. This recognition of the urgency and importance of the case by the head of the Bombay Government will enable the Trustees to obtain in the necessary sanction without difficulty when the time comes for raising a loan to carry out the proposed works. Much was hoped and expected from the presence in Karachi of the Governor of Bombay in connection with the Port's development, and it is clear that these high hopes and great expectations were fully justified. The fact that His Excellency has expressed so decidedly the same favourable opinion on the scheme for diverting the stream of the Lyari from the southern to the northern branch will, we hope, facilitate the negotiations now passing between the Port Trust and the Municipality on this important subject, and that in the interests of Karachi as a whole both bodies will prove mutually accommodating. The Corporation has many needs we know, some doubtless of more immediate importance than the Lyari bund, but it would be a grievous loss if the opportunity now offered, when the Port Trust are willing to contribute towards its construction, if the Municipality neglected to avail itself of the proposed co-operation. At some time or other, if not now, then in the future, the work will have to be undertaken; partly because the area thus reclaimed when raised to a suitable level will be valuable property, assisting in the relief of congestion in the town, and partly because it is a standing reproach to a city like Karachi, that property and even life should be endangered, that some of the inhabitants should be cut off from their work and their supplies, and that the poorest classes should be involved in expense, discomfort and very considerable inconvenience every time the river comes down in flood. In addressing His Excellency, the Chairman of the Port Trust touched upon a few other points affecting the development of the Port such as the position of the Tramway Company and the question of military charges. As the proposals and negotiations respecting these are not yet locally fully matured. His Excellency was naturally unable to offer any opinion on them at the present stage, but he promised that when any of these questions came before his Government they would would receive the fullest consideration. Altogether the attitude of the Governor towards the Port has been one of keen interest and vivid and far-sighted appreciation of its requirements, both immediate and future. The Trustees have good reason to be fully satisfied with the result of His Excellency's visit and to be sincerely glad that it has taken place. The annual report of the survey operations of the Karachi Harbour for the period, January to June 1908, shows that for all practical purposes the contours of the harbour are the same as last year, but there is a gain of 1·56 acres in the deep water area. The entrance channel has been well maintained and is practically the same as last year. No less than ten and a half lakhs of tons of silt have been removed by dredging, an increase of six thousand tons over the previous year. The rainfall from June 1907 to June 1908, as registered at Manora, was 6·85 inches. The draughts remain the same,—27 feet in the monsoon, and 28 feet in the fair season.

THE SPREAD OF LEPROSY.

THE "STATESMAN":—Mr William Powell, who is now visiting Calcutta in behalf of his Leper Home at Bapatla in Southern India, takes a serious view of the growth of leprosy and of the apathy with which the spread of the disease is regarded by the Government of India and the various local Governments. Mr. Powell has succeeded in making some impression upon the Government of Madras, which has granted him Rs 5,000 for the construction of a new building and an annual sum of Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the Home. But he contends that what is really required is the segregation of lepers, who otherwise must serve to spread the disease. How rapid may be the increase in some places under the present system, or lack of system, may be gathered from the fact that in a village where fifteen years ago Mr. Powell found 14 lepers, there are now 50. The Leper Act is wholly inoperative, we are told. In point on fact, the police are afraid to handle lepers and refuse even to arrest leper thieves. During his long residence in India Mr. Powell has never known of a leper being taken into the Police Court or dealt with under the Act. It is true that on the occasion of Mr Powell's visit to Calcutta last year, Sir Andrew Fraser was so stirred by his account of the number of lepers at large in this city that orders were given for their removal. Three cars full were collected and taken out of Calcutta but they were merely deposited between Howrah and Serampore and probably soon found their way back to their old haunts. At any rate, on Thursday Mr. Powell saw begging in front of the High Court one of the most terrible cases that he has encountered for ten years. Meanwhile Mr. Powell like other missionaries to this unhappy class, is carrying on his work under great difficulties. Anxious as he is to enable the lepers whom he houses to work for their own maintenance, it is almost impossible to find an industry whose products can be sold. The growing on vegetables, poltry farming, the making of coir matting, and the like industries are practically useless, because of the danger of infection. It seems to be a case in which liberal help from the public is specially needed.

A DENTAL surgeon named James Alexander Pettigrew, aged forty-six, who formerly had some distinguished patrons, was charged at the Lancaster Sessions with neglecting his four children in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering. The children are now in the prosecution that since his wife's death the prisoner had frequently neglected his family, who had been starved. Although receiving a salary up to three guineas per week from a Barrow firm, it was added he spent most of the money in drink. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th January, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Excellent falls of rain were received in the hills and there was some rain in all districts. The amounts received were however mostly small or insignificant. More rain is generally, and in some districts urgently, required. Some damage to standing crops is reported in Bulandshahr from hail and in Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Bara Banki from frost. Crops are poor in Hardoi and in the Bijaigarh pargana of the Mirzapur district testworks have been opened and have attracted considerable numbers. Generally however standing crops are in good or fair condition. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Malarial fever is dying out. Prices have risen in 3; have fallen in 5 and are stationary elsewhere.

PUNJAB.

Moderate to light rain has fallen in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Amnala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Jhang. Winter rains are generally late and in defect. Autumn crops are being harvested in some districts. The outturns of sugarcane and toria are good. Spring crops are in good condition in most districts but only fair in Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon and Mianwalli where rain is urgently needed. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon and Delhi. Fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient exceptin Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except slight showers in Hazara and in the Mardan tahsil of the Peshawar district. Rain is urgently needed all over the Province. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. The wheat crop is reported to have been attacked by insects in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is procurable. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in two villages of the Mardan tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 1-2 to 10 3-4; gram from 10 to 11; maize from 12 1-2 to 17 1-2 and bajra from 13 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 6½ to 14 and maize from 19 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary. There is no disease.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall in cents during the week was:—Bharatpur 120; Karauli 47; Dholpur 35; Alwar 30; Kishangarh 20 to 60; Jaipur 11, Kotah 18 and showers in Jhalawar and the Hill Tracts of Mewar and Sirohi. The rainfall was accompanied with hail in Kishangarh causing some damage to crops, while slight damage from frost is reported in parts of the Hill Tracts of Mewar and Jhalawar. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is everywhere sufficient. Prices have fallen in Bikaner and Tonk where they had risen last week. They continue to rise in Shahpura.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was slight rain in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Spring sowings are over in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar and are doing well elsewhere. Agricultural stock are good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen in Indore and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium crops are doing well in parts of Gwallior, Indore and Malwa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been somewhat warm and occasionally cloudy. Jubbulpur received light showers which were accompanied by hail but no damage was done. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Tur was slightly damaged by insect pests in the Bhandara tahsil. The condition of standing crops is only fair in Chanda and Waroha but generally satisfactory elsewhere. A shower would be welcomed in most districts. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices of all the staple food-grains are very steady. Wheat in Saugor, Jubbulpur and Mandla sells dearer by 1-4 to 1-2 seer per rupee. Rice in Jubbulpur and juar in Nimar is cheaper by 1 seer. The number of weavers on relief was 1,607.

Feudatory States.—Sirguja and Korea received 1-4 inch of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autum crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. A shower is much required in Kawardha. Prospects are generally favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—Rice in Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar sells dearer by 1 and 2 seers per rupee respectively. Gram is cheaper by 1 seer in Sirguja. Prices are steady elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD BROWN, who died at Bournemouth on December 26, was the son of Major Lewis Brown, of the 5th Regiment, Bombay Native Light Infantry. He was born on March 12, 1845, and entered the Royal Art, in 1865. As a captain he saw service in the Afghan war of 1880, and was promoted to major in January 1884. He was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1891, and retired in the following year.

COLONEL FOLLIOTT CHURCHILL, of the Indian Army, who died at 24 Chapel Street, Belgravia, on Dec. 28, was born on July 24, 1861, and entered the Army in October 1881. After serving in the Northamptonshire Reg. and the Oxford Light Inf., he joined the Indian Staff Corps in June 1883, and took part in the Burmese expedition of 1886-87, receiving the medal and clasp. He was promoted to Captain in October 1892, and served in the Chin Hill expedition with the Tashou column. In July 1901 he was made a major in the Indian Army, and on March 29, 1908, became the brevet colonel commanding the 81st Pioneers. Col. Churchill was on leave at the time of his death

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BANCROFT'S REMINISCENCES.

When George Bancroft, the American historian, died in 1891, in his 91st year, his reminiscences of famous men went back further, and covered a longer period than those of any of his contemporaries. It is safe to say that no one then living had talked with Goethe and Byron, 70 years before; and he lived to be on friendly terms with the builders of the German Empire—William the First, Bismarck, and Moltke. His "Life and Letters," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (London: Hodder and Stoughton; Melborne: Melville and Mullen), is one of the most interesting books of reminiscences that has appeared of late years. It carries us back to a time in literature and politics that now seems almost prehistoric.

TALK WITH GOETHE.

It was a fashion in Bancroft's early years for young Americans to go to Europe to complete their studies. In 1818 he went to Gottingen, which in those days had a great reputation for scholarship. In the following year he and three German students took a holiday walking trip, visiting several cities, including Jena and Weimar. In the first he saw Goethe, and in the second Goethe's home. It seems to us remarkable that a youth of nineteen should have the assurance to call on the greatest man in Germany and the foremost poet living, who was 70 years old, But in those days Americans were a favoured people, and could do things that men of other nations would hardly venture upon. Moreover, Bancroft had an ease and self confidence that enabled him to meet without difficulty people of much higher standing than himself. He found Goethe talkative and affable, and the poet seemed to consider himself well acquainted with American. "At length," say Bancroft, "I, gathering courage from talking with him, took occasion (to bring him upon the English poets. Byron he praised in the highest terms, declared himself one of a large party in Germany who admired him unboundedly, and seized on and swallowed everything that came from him. Of Scott we had time to talk; of Wordsworth Southey, he knew nothing; of Coleridge, the name—had forgotten, however, his works." He praised Maturin, an author now quite unknown, and said that his tragedy, "Bertram," had many beautiful passages. This drama had, on Byron's recommendation been produced by Edmund Kean, in 1816.

MEETING WITH BYRON.

At Leghorn in May, 1822, Bancroft met Lord Byron, who went on board the U.S. warship Constitution, on which he was. The next day he rode to Monte Nero, and wrote to Byron, asking, as an American citizen, the honour of waiting upon him. The poet replied as follows:—"Sir,—I shall be very happy in your visit. Could you make it convenient about an hour hence—for I have been lazy to-day and am not yet dressed—and (I am ashamed to say) hardly awake." When they met they talked on various subjects, chiefly literature. Byron asked Bancroft if he knew Goethe, whereupon his visitor reported what the great German poet had said of him, and told him of the admiration all Germans had for his works. Byron said that this was new to him, and would serve as some solace for the abuse which he was constantly receiving from home. He spoke of George the Fourth as of one determined to persecute him; and said, "I never went to court and one evening at a ball was presented to the King at the King's own request." Bancroft mentioned Goethe's comparison of "Faust" and "Manfred." Referring to the origin of "Manfred," Byron said that "Monk" Lewis had translated to him some of the scenes from "Faust," and had given him an idea of the plan of the piece. The English poet defended himself from the charge of immorality in his writings, and mentioned that many of his friends, in Italy, as well as in England had entreated him not to go on with "Don Juan." After they had talked for some time Byron took his visitor into another room, where he saw an exquisitely beautiful young lady of apparently 25, who talked Italian with the sweetest pronounciation in the world, "Who was the lady?" says Bancroft, "I know not." He remarks that, though he has seen more splendid beauty, he has seldom seen any who produced on him a pleasanter impression.

NAPOLEON'S SISTER.

When in Rome, Bancroft was presented to Napoleon's sister, Pauline, Princess Borghese, who in the days of the Empire was famous for her beauty, and posed before Canova for his Venus. She received him with the utmost kindness, and had a more elegant suavity of manner than he had seen in any lady of rank to whom he had been presented. He says that she was a small woman, who, when young, might have been beautiful, and was still charming. "She spoke of her health, which is wretched; that she has grown wan and thin. . . . She made us observe how small her waist was, how thin her arms which used to ce large and round; showed us her ornaments, new articles for her toilette, just received from Paris; chatting now like a moralist of her misfortunes, and now like a woman of her beauty and ornaments." She received from her husband Prince Borghese 12,000 dollars a year, which Bancroft considered hardly enough to support her establishment. Her toilette, she said, cost her 4,000 dollars, per annum. Why a mere gown costs 20 dollars, she remarked as they went a little into particulars. She seemed to think it quite impossible for a lady to dress for only 600 dollars a year; 120 guineas was nothing for a lady's toilet. The American sums up: She seemed the most graceful, elegant, and well-bred woman that I have ever seen." "Nothing but music does me good," she remarked, "as a most divine air was sung deliciously."

CARLYLE AND MACAULAY.

In 1838 Bancroft received from Thomas Carlyle a letter acknowledging a volume of his history of America, Carlyle writes: "I do find several things delineated and visibly set before me in form and colour; glimpses of the old primeval forest, in its hot, dark strength, and tangled savagery and putrescence; Virginia planters, with their tobacco pouches, galloping amid the 'buckskin kye' (as our Burns has it), in the glades of the wild wood: Puritans, stern of visage, warm and sound of heart—all this and much of the like is ocularly there."

When Bancroft was United States Minister in London, from 1846 to 1849, he saw a good many literary men—Hallam Thackeray, Carlyle, Monckton Milnes, Milman, and others. Macaulay he saw often, and every time he admired more and more the wonderful extent and precision of his knowledge. "Politics or theology, the ancient or the modern, the literature of all cultivated nations, and in all ages, are equally present to him." Later on he says:—"I have met him in all sorts of companies, and everywhere he is the oracle of all present. Among churchmen he shows more knowledge of ecclessiastics than all the bishops; he will go ahead of Milman, and keep in advance in quoting the fathers of the church, and even the later Latin authors; and when Hallam falters about a letter of Pliny he will give its date and tenor, and perhaps begin to quote it word for word. I think him what is so rare, greater than his book. His defect is that while he is very candid and laborious, and of good impartial intentions as an inquirer, yet when he forms an opinion he fastens upon a subject or a character with a tenacity and vehemence which sometimes lead him to judgments which a more tranquil mind would qualify."

BISMARCK'S OPINIONS.

In 1857 Bancroft was appointed Minister for the United States at Berlin, a position he held until 1874. His first reference to Bismarck is under date August 17. The conversation turned upon races. "Bismarck said that he had a theory of his own, and would discriminate the races as males and females; the Germans as the male race, the strongest and most capable of application of mind; the female race as including the Celts and Slavonians. Bismarck did not consider that nation the best which had no intermixture; and said, as to Germany, there were tides of emigration, ebbing and flowing he considered the inhabitants to be best capable of long continued efforts and steady purposes." Bancroft says that Bismarck was no orator. He spoke not without hesitation, moving his body backwards and forwards, holding a leadpencil in his hand, and moving it about in both hands. When he grew warm, the words hurried out of his month very fast. But he had no rhetoric and no manner. Writing in September, 1868, the American historian expresses a fear that Bismarck's health is shaken beyond the hope of a complete restoration. He had long been a sufferer from neuralgia in one of his lower limbs, and he told Bancroft that an ignorant physician at St. Petersburg put a plaster on the inner side of his leg, under the knee. After he had endured it for two hours, the pain became intolerable, and waking from a sort of doze, he hastily tore the application from the flesh, into which it had eaten so deeply that even a vain was ruptured and destroyed. The blood, which ought to have found a passage in its natural channel, had to seek a new course, and an incurable weakness was the consequence. Bismarck was naturally a very strong man, but says Bancroft, "here is this little injury clinging to him for the rest of his lifetime, and disturbing him so much that he suffers pain whenever he tasks himself too much and pain brings on sleeplessness and agitation of nerves, and the three together unfit him for the daily warfare of public life, make him irritable and inapt to sustain contradiction." The injury did not, however, prevent Bismarck from living 39 years after this was written, 22 years in office, and going though all the worry and turmoil of a great war.

WILL THE AIRSHIP DESTROY CIVILISATION?

MR. H. G. WELLS' FORECAST.

In the Christmas number of the "Pall Mall Magazine," Mr. H. G. Wells brings to a close his startling romance of the future, "The War in the Air." This story, which drags at the beginning, closes in a scene of unexampled horror. Yet the last part of the book is infinitely better worth reading than all the preceding chapters. For in it Mr. Wells paints a picture of what may happen, and in all probability will happen, if the advent of the airship does not rouse the nations of the world to a vigorous effort to suppress war. This sounds fantastic, and it seems wrong to despair of anything.

ON THE VERGE OF THE ABYSS.

In Mr. Wells' vivid picture we see portrayed some of the consequences of the new kind of war. He shows us a London empty and dead. He shows us civillisation smitten as by a thunderbolt, and all the complex machinery by which men find their daily bread shattered by the new instrument of destruction, with the result that the world is wasted by famine, followed by a plague which sweeps off more than half her inhabitants. It reads like a nightmare; but no one who considers the highly artificial fabric of modern civilisation and reflects upon the possible consequence of the kind of unending war which the new system will usher in, can seriously doubt that something very like what Mr. Wells pictured will actually happen. If so, civilisation is on the verge of the abyss, and unless the instinct of self-preservation avails to suppress war, war in the air may suppress civilisation.

CRASH OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The following is a description of the end of the civilised world:—

"Already the whole financial fabric of the world was staggering when that occurred. With the destruction of the American fleet in the North Atlantic, and the smashing conflict that ended the naval existence of Germany in the North Sea, with the burning and wrecking of billions of pounds worth of the property in the four cardinal cities of the world, the fact of the hopeless costliness of war came home for the first time, came like a blow in the face to the consciousness of mankind. Credit went down in a wild whirl of selling. Everywhere appeared a phenomenon that had already in a mild degree manifested itself in preceding periods of panic; a desire to "secure and hoard gold" before prices reached bottom. But now it spread like wildfire, it became universal. Above was visible conflict and destruction; below something was happening far more deadly and incurable to the flimsy fabric of finance and commercialism in which men had so blindly, put their trust. As the airships fought above, the visible gold supply of the world vanished below. An epidemic of private cornering and universal distrust swept the world. In a few weeks, money, except for depreciated paper, vanished, into vaults, into holes, into the walls of houses, into ten million hiding-places. Money vanished, and at its disappearance trade and industry came to an end. The economic world staggered and fell dead. It was like the stroke of some disease; it was like the water vanishing out of the blood of a living creature; it was a sudden, universal coagulation of intercourse.

AGAIN "WAR OF ALL AGAINST ALL."

"And as the credit system, that had been the living fortress of the scientific civilisation, reeled and fell upon the millions it had held together in economic relationship; as these people, perplexed and helpless, faced this marvel of credit utterly destroyed, the airships of Asia, countless, and relentless poured across the heavens, swooped eastward to America and westward to Europe. The page of history becomes a long crescendo of battle.

"The broad outlines of the earlier stages of the war disappeared under its influence, the spacious antagonism of nations and empires and races vanished in a seething mass of detailed conflict. The world passed at a stride from a unity and simplicity broader than that of the Roman Empire at its best, to a social fragmentation as complete as the robber-baron period of the Middle Ages.

FAMINE, PLAGUE, WORLD-COLLAPSE.

"A fourth phase follows. Through the struggle against Chaos, in the wake of the Famine, came now another old enemy of humanity—the Pestilence, the Purple Death. But the war does not pause. The flags still fly. Fresh airfleets rise, new forms of airship, and beneath their swooping struggles the world darkens—scarcely heeded by history.

"So that a universal social collapse followed as it were a logical consequence upon world-wide war. Wherever there were great populations, great masses of people found themselves without work, without money, and unable to get food. Famine was in every working-class quarter in the world within three weeks of the beginning of the war. Within a month there was not a city anywhere in which the ordinary law and social procedure had not been replaced by some form of emergency control, in which firearms and military executions were not being used to keep order and prevent violence. And still in the poorer quarters, and in the populous districts, and even here and there already among those who had been wealthy, famine spread.

UNIVERSAL RUIN.

"And as the exhaustion of the mechanical resources of civilisations clears the heavens of airships at last altogether, Anarchy, Famine and Pestilence are discovered triumphant below. The great nations and empires have become but names in the mouths of men. Everywhere are ruins and unburied dead, and shrunken, yellow-faced survivors in a mortal apathy. Here there are robbers, here vigilance committees, and here guerilla bands ruling patches of exhausted territory, strange federations and brotherhoods form and dissolve, and religious fanaticisms begotten of despair gleam in famine bright eyes. It is a universal dissolution. The fine order and welfare of the earth have crumpled like an exploded bladder. In five short years the world and the scope of human life have undergone a retrogressive change as great as that between the age of the Antonines and the Europe of the ninth century.

Impossible as this may seem, it is no nightmare dream of a sensational romancer. It is a prophetic forecast of what may happen in the next ten years. War in the air will kill out other kinds of war, but, left unchecked to its natural development, it will

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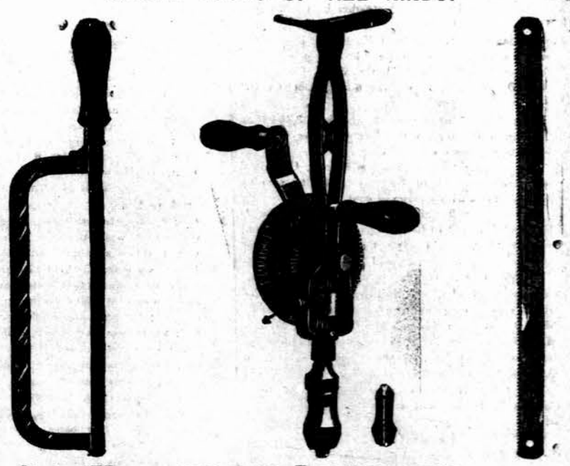

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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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WINCARNIS

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

Handicaps.

SATURDAY 30TH JANUARY.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
St Patrick ...	10 1	Gambara ...	8 5
Forfeit ...	9 12	Moonlight ...	8 3
Ashanti Gold.	9 5	Chevalier ...	8 0
Lady Metal ...	9 2	Sir Galahad ...	7 10
Admiral Crichton... ...	8 11	Platoon ...	7 0
Coquette ...	8 9	Rosewater ...	6 7

If top weight accepting be under 9-12 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Precious ...	10 1	Wild Poppy ...	7 10
Dhafer ...	9 6	Dumra ...	7 9
Famous ...	9 4	Moscow ...	7 8
Sialkote ...	9 2	Darisnoor ...	7 8
Gladiator ...	8 9	Antica ...	7 7
Young Kohinoor ...	8 7	Nooman ...	7 6
Meazer ...	8 4	Bendigo ...	7 6
Swalior ...	8 2	Ajeel ...	7 5
Safoog ...	8 0	King Cobweb.	7 3
Spearmint ...	7 12	Multiform ...	7 2
Hazza ...	7 12	The Munshi ...	7 0
Jehangir ...	7 11	Urgent ...	6 12
Saree ...	7 11	Young Salanic.	6 10
Lofan ...	7 10		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Tachreet ...	10 3	Angler ...	8 2
Bay Middleton.	10 0	Sahoon ...	8 1
Mumbra ...	9 7	Great Power ...	8 0
Creditor ...	9 3	Hooded Falcon.	7 13
Mutlag ...	9 2	Real Blood ...	7 11
Lookman ...	8 13	Good Chance...	7 9
Gray Falcon ...	8 11	Mannlicher ...	7 6
Saree ...	8 10	Woolwinder ...	7 7
Salanic ...	8 10	M. V. O. ...	7 6
Amood ...	8 9	Dojan ...	7 6
Vedas ...	8 9	Gaucho ...	7 5
Ashroff ...	8 8	Settler ...	7 5
Darby ...	8 7	Aden ...	7 4
Sanjakdhar ...	8 6	Hishan ...	7 3
Rajput ...	8 6	Good Morning.	7 2
Rose ...	8 5	Shimal ...	7 1
Hazza ...	8 4	Caravan ...	7 0
Devon ...	8 4	Tamim ...	6 13
Meerjan ...	8 3	Begler Beg ...	6 12
Maimoon ...	8 3	Murhaba ...	6 7

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. Thursday 28th January 1909.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third and Final Entries closed on Tuesday, 26th January.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles (1st Entries 14) (2nd Entries 5).
Thakar Sripal Singh's br aus h The Master (by wire)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne (by wire)

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 23) (2nd Entries 5)
Captain M R K Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3-1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2-1-4
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Najmi 13 3

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance about 1-2 mile (1st Entries 38) (2nd Entries 6)
Mr Abdul Wahab Hatum's ch a h Sharar 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Hachal 13-3
Mr Mahomed Beg Mistree's ch a h Eustace 13 2-3-4

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong (1st entries 20) (2nd entries 8.)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne by wire.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st entries 13) (2nd entries 2.)
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray by wire.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st entries 26) (2nd entries 8.)
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumford's ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks.)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14 2 by wire.
Mr E J Marshall's b e g Craegendorrie by wire.
Messrs Wood and Badger b e g Squire Alfred by wire.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st entries 47) (2nd entries 4.)
Mr Nowar bin Sabah's g a h Halac 13 3
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Mishir Beg 14
Mr Abdoola Tameni's ch a h New York 13 3 3-4
Mr Ahmed Adam's g a h Thuvil 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Wenchester 13 2 2-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Hachal 13 3

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st entries 19) (2nd entries 6.)
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray by wire
THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1st entries 24) (2nd entries 12)
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumford's ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks)
Captain Barrett's br e g Cairnsmore by wire
Mr E J Marshall's b e g Craigendorrie by wire
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred by wire
THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Disance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 30) 2nd Entries 6).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic.
Mr. H. Jethabhoy's b a h Nilum.
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Brigand II.
THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 31) (2nd Entries 3).
Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4.
Mr. Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gancho 13 2 3-4.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE EXETER PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs. (1st Entries 19), (2nd Entries 9.)
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumford ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks)
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray (by wire)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne (by wire)
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred (by wire)
THE STAND PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 18,) (2nd Entries 7.)
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumfords ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughee 14-2(by wire)
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred (by-wire)
THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong, (1st Entries 44) (2nd Entries 3).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic.
THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance about 1 mile (1st Entries 33) 2nd Entries 3).
Mr. G. K's b a h Parliament (5 years).
Mr. W. S. Clarke's g a h Tanis (6 years).
Mr. Abdoola Tameni's ch a h New York 13 3-3-4 (4 years).
Mr. Ahmed Adam's g a h Thavil 13 3-1-2 (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Wenchester 13 2 2-4 (5 years).
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's g a h Second class 14 (5 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Mank's b a h Middleton.
THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 14). (2nd Entries 8).
The chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14 1-1-2.
THE ASSAM PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 33) (2nd Entries 6).
Captain M. R. K. Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance about 1 mile, 5 furlongs (1st Entries 19) (2nd Entries 6).
Captain Barrett's br eg Cairnsmore (by wire),
Mr. E J Marshall's b aus h Melborne (by wire).
THE MANSFIELD PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 23) (2nd Entries 7)
Messrs. F. M. Garda and W. Mumford's ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks)
Mr G. B. Deakin's b e m Sea Spray (by wire)
Messrs. Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred (by wire).
THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles (1st Entries 17) (2nd Entries 8)
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumford's ch e m Lady Violet (late Fireworks)
Mr J J Marshall's b e g Craigendorrie (by wire)
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred (by wire)
THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance about 1 mile 5 furlongs (1st Entries 27) (2nd Entries 2)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
THE DESERT PLATE—Distance about 1 mile (1st Entries 25) (2nd Entries 6)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a g Brigand II
THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 48) (2nd Entries 3)
Captain M R K Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 26.

BOXING.

The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 27.

The Poona Boxing Tournament, open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Indian Marine, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India, will take place on and from the 22nd March. Conditions and prizes are as usual.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish publicly to acknowledge the valuable help I have received on all sides for the Concert in aid of the survivors of the earthquakes in Italy. I owe the warmest gratitude to H. E. the Governor for his kind patronage, and for lending his fine Band, which, under the skilful direction of Herr Edward Behr, added so much to the interest of the programme. Of the other performers there is no need to speak in detail, as the audience showed due appreciation of their ability. But, besides this invaluable artistic help, without which the Concert could not have been possible, much material help has been afforded in order to make it a financial success. The lessee of the Empire, Mr. Khatao, gave the theatre, the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," and the "Parsi" freely gave space for advertising, the "Times of India" printed some thousands of programmes and the Caxton Press did also some printing free of charge. Mr. K. D. Dubash lent his Grand Piano, and Messrs. Rose and Co. undertook the by no means light work which the arrangements of a big Concert demand. All this cost the fund of the Concert nothing; yet a subscription towards expenses met a ready response. Last but not least Messrs. Mongini Bros. handed over all the takings for refreshments in order to swell the income of the Concert. There is no need to refer here to the result, which will be published in detail by Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, who kindly undertook to control the finances of the Concert. My duty—a very pleasant one—is only to express heartfelt gratitude for the great generosity and the widespread sympathy which have made the Concert artistically and financially successful.—Yours, etc.

G. SORINZI.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Third List.

The following further subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged...	6,540	0
In memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fourth Baronet ...	500	0
In memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fourth Baronet ...	11	0
Richardson and Cruddas	300	0
Framjee Sons and Co.	250	0
Vijbhucandas Atmaram	250	0
R. E. Enthoven	100	0
Greaves Cotton and Co.	100	0
From a Sympathiser	100	0
Bomasji Dinshaw Petit	100	0
St. Andrew's Kirk Collection ...	82	9
J. C. G. Bowen	75	0
J. Sanders Slater	50	0
Ruttonji Cursetji Tarachand ...	25	0
J. H. Symington	30	0
Lt. Col. Merewether...	20	0
Faiz B. Tyabji	15	0
P. B. Mehta	10	0
R. M. Mehta	10	0
Mrs. Padshah...	10	0
Miss Padshah...	10	0
In memory of Dear Mother... ...	10	0
Vadilal P. Vohra	8	0
Lt. E. V. Manger	5	0
Anonymous	1	0
Total	8,612	9

The Rs. 250 acknowledged in the second list as from Messrs. Ralli Brothers should have been from "The Staff of Ralli Brothers."

H. E. E. PROCTER, SHERIFF.

HAILSTORM AT LUCKNOW.

Destruction of Crops Apprehended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 27.

About 7-30 this morning, after a thundery night, Lucknow was visited by a violent hailstorm. The stones were of very large size and damage must have been occasioned to the crops, if, as is supposed, the hail was general. In these parts, the ground was quite white, and as the temperature was low, remained so until the sun gained strength and melted the ice

THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

Showers have fallen during the past twenty-four hours at Pendra, Satna and Chaibassa, and stormy weather with hail at Agra and Lahore to-day. The Meteorological Department now expects nearly general rain in the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab, West Bengal and Central India, where it may yet save the situation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR MONEY.

Debt Barred by Limitation.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of in second appeal a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Hari Ballal Mate sued Krishnaji Ramchandra and others, original defendants and appellants for execution of a decree for a money bond. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant and Mr. K. H. Kelkar represented the respondent. The allegation of the plaintiff was that defendant took from him Rs. 300 under a bond duly executed in 1894 and agreed to pay interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent per mensem and promised to repay the same within three months. He did not repay the money and so the cause of action arose in October 1894. The defendant paid Rs. 5 towards the said amount in July 1897 and made an entry on the bond. Nothing more than this has been paid. As the defendant had made an entry about the payment, plaintiff alleged that the suit was not barred by limitation. Plaintiff therefore applied for a decree against the defendant for Rs. 300 and Rs. 300 on account of interest minus the Rs. 5 already paid. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, who dismissed the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Satara, reversed the order of the Court of first instance, and ordered that the application for execution be proceeded with. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the question in this case was whether an application for execution made on the 25th June 1906 was barred by limitation. A previous application for execution was made on the 25th March 1903 upon which the decree being more than a year old, a notice was issued on the 12th June 1902. The notice was returned unserved on the 24th of June and was re-issued under the directions of the Clerk of the Court upon the application of the judgment-creditor on the 4th and again on the 24th of August as the judgment-debtor had not been found.

Their Lordships said that the case was governed by article 179, clause 5 of the Limitation Act. That clause provides that where a notice has been issued, the time from which the period begins to run is the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248. Now, said their Lordships, it has been held in this Court that the date of the issuing of the notice was the date of the order for the issue. The only order made upon the application of the 25th of March 1903 was the order of the 12th of June 1903 and that more than 3 years before the application for execution of the 25th of June 1906. It has been argued, and the argument found favour with the Lower Court, that because the notice was re-issued on the 4th and again on the 24th of August 1903, those dates which are within 3 years of 25th of June 1906, must be taken as dates of the issue of notice within the meaning of clause 5 of article 179.

In conclusion, their Lordships said, "There has however, in this case, only been one notice issued under the order of the 12th of June 1903, and that was the notice which was the subject of the further proceedings of the 4th and the 24th of August. That notice came into existence for the purpose of the clause upon the 13th of June 1903. We therefore think that the application is barred by limitation." Their Lordships therefore reversed the order of the Assistant Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge with costs.

EXECUTION OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a case in which two Marwadis, Chunilal Devshet and another the original plaintiffs and respondents, sued Faki Idrus, original defendant and appellant, for the execution of a mortgage debt for Rs. 15,970. Mr. Bhandarkar with Mr. Rele appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Chanbal.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, who made an order for the payment of the decretal amount by instalments. He said that the judgment debtor was found to be an agriculturist and the only question for decision was what instalments should be granted. Having considered the evidence on both sides, he was of opinion that it would scarcely be fair to allow instalments of less than 1,000 a year. It is also just that the decree-holder should receive interest on the principal amount of the mortgage till payment. The rate stipulated in the mortgage deed is 9 per cent which, he said, was large and awarded 5 per cent rate of interest. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that in a case like this the point to be borne in mind was whether the party in whose power it was to adduce convincing evidence discharged the onus which lay upon him. Here it was for the appellant to satisfy this Court that the estimate of his property arrived at by the Subordinate Judge was erroneous. It was in his power to produce evidence to satisfy the Court that the payment of the debt by an annual instalment of Rs. 1,000 was more than he could afford. As such evidence was not shown, their Lordships passed an order confirming the decision of the lower Appellate Court.

A GOSAVI'S CRIME.

Sentence of Life Transportation.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a petition preferred by Bhikagir, alias Narayan, Guru Ramgir Gosavi, accused No. 1, and Rama Shidu Lohar, accused No. 2, the former of whom was convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the latter of abetment of the offence. No. 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, and No. 2 to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

On 11th November last both the accused went to the shroff of the village, Natha Lobhaji Marwadi of Shere, in Karad Taluka, with whom No. 1 had money transactions. There was a quarrel, during which Natha made use of foul abuse to No. 1, who at once jumped on him, and sat on him, and while No. 2 held the Natha by the legs, strangled him to death with a piece of rope wound round the neck. The eye witnesses to the scene were, according to Mr. Roper, Natha's woman Maina, and Mahadu, their son, aged 8. The second accused had made a confession before the Third Class Magistrate, and adhered to it before the Committing Magistrate. No. 1 attempted to dispose of the body on the following morning quickly, under the pretence that Natha had died of fever; in this, he was supported before the Kulkarni by Maina, who appeared to be very friendly with No. 1. Suspecting foul play, the Kulkarni reported the matter to the Police, in whose investigation the affair came to light. Mr. Roper was of opinion, that No. 1 unquestionably acted cruelly and in an unusual manner; but it was apparently unpremeditated. Possibly No. 2 might have been induced by No. 1 to help him; therefore, he would award to No. 2 a considerably less punishment than to No. 1.

The appeals were dismissed by their Lordships.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Mr. Gregory's Address.

Midnapore, Jan. 25.

The further hearing of the case against Santosh Dass, Surendra Mukerjee and Jogjiban Ghose was resumed to-day, before Mr. Smithers and two assessors, when Mr. Gregory commenced his address on behalf of the Crown. He commenced his address by attempting to show that there was a conspiracy, and then dealt with the question of association and attempted to show the connection of the accused with Satyendra, Khudiram, and others and their connection with "akharas," chiefly by documentary evidence. Then counsel referred to several cognate matters with the accused to the extremist propaganda; but before coming direct to the evidence, counsel, "en passant," referred to the attack on Abdur Rahman and Okhoy Pal. The first named, he said, was violently attacked as a seller of meat. This was denied, but at any rate he would not dilate on that point. They had got the accused's acquaintance with Abdur Rahman, their teacher, who was in touch with them, and knew their views. He produced the pistol which was found on Khudiram after the Mozufferpore murder. This showed that these men were sufficiently trustful of Abdur Rahman. Referring to the second man (Okhoy Pal) counsel said the attack was made against him because he refused the Rs. 5,000 and the defence produced evidence to show that he was trying to borrow thirty. Of all the witnesses who may have borrowed money at one time or another, this point was singled out against Okhoy Pal, but it was in evidence that this man had landed property. But the main point was that he could not in any case go back on his statement he had made to the police,—could not go back upon it "nolens volens." Counsel then dealt with the evidence directly against Jogjiban and referred to Abdur Rahman's report describing Jogjiban as a member of a formidable gang for the preparation of bombs and explosives. It was suggested that because Abdur Rahman had a fight with Jogjiban the latter was implicated. The pleader referred to previous cases and said that because there was no evidence against him there in this case it was said the Moulvi had said that for confidential reasons they did not proceed with the case. Were they, counsel asked, to throw their cards on the table and have all their labour thrown away? What they wanted was to catch the whole nest of hornets, not only Jogjiban, who was a very small fry, if Mr. Gregory asserted that simultaneous search had taken place in Calcutta and Midnapore, the results would have been very different, but it took place the day after the discovery of the things in Manicktollah Garden when the news which had spread like wild-fire reached Midnapore and it was not likely that bombs would have been kept in the house. This Mr. Gregory simply mentioned to meet the argument of the other side that two miserable bombs were found against Santosh and Surendra. Mr. Gregory said there was some mass of evidence with the addition of the confessions and also against Santosh that bombs were found in his house. Regarding the confessions, the case for the defence was that Mr. Weston and the police tied themselves together to produce the confessions. It was their intention to vilify Mr. Weston. They knew what an insult it would be to have a gentleman of his position in the box, and to make these base suggestions to him. Both Peari Das and Ashutosh Das made no report of this pressure to Mr. Dutt or their pleader. Counsel did not think it possible to attach too much weight to the statement that they were being subjected to pressure.

Before the assessors proceeded by their finding to implicate Mr. Weston in the conduct suggested against him, Mr. Gregory told them to ask themselves the question when Mr. Weston was supposed to be doing all this I did Pari or Ashu complain to their pleaders? If they found they were false counsel asked, would you feel confident in holding that the confessions were induced? Mr. Gregory then referred to the three letters which Peari Das said were written to him by Mr. Weston, two of which were of course lost.

At this stage the Judge handed a letter to Mr. Gregory and asked him if he could give any reason which induced Santosh to write the letter of 12th of August? Why, asked the Judge, did he commence his letter as if he thought the police were expecting him to make a statement to Mr. Weston?

Mr. Gregory gave several reasons, one of which was that a bomb was found in his house, and he thought it best to make a statement. At any rate, Mr. Gregory contended, it was not the defence case that Mr. Weston was expecting a statement before the 12th. Then, again Mr. Gregory contended that the confessions contained matters outside the ken of the police. In the case of the accused, especially Santosh, counsel said they were not dealing with boys but men. Santosh was a police officer himself and was alive to the confessions. He was an English scholar, a man of the world, who knew fully the responsibility of what he was doing. The nature of the confessions, their quality and length, especially Surendra's, which extended to fifteen pages, precluded any idea of tutoring. To say that Surendra's confession was learnt by him as a result of tutoring, was saying that that man had a gigantic memory. Referring to the retraction of the confessions Mr. Gregory said these were not the actions of the accused but of their lawyers. Mr. Nelson, the Magistrate, knew nothing about them. Why not? asked counsel "because he naturally would have asked." Hullos, you have retracted those confessions made before me; and then there would have been "mushkeel" (trouble.) Any reference, counsel emphasized, by Mr. Nelson to the accussed would have meant disaster. Could anything be more transparent then the conduct of counsel on behalf of the accused, Mr Gregory asked, when the Judge intervened with the question: "Why could they not wait for two days?" Mr. Gregory replied that effect would have been lost. It was very uphill work fighting a case with a confession. In conclusion, he had no hesitation in saying that the bomb found in Santosh's house was genuine, and that the accused were connected with the conspiracy.

After Mr. Gregory finished his address the Judge asked the assessors their opinion. Both assessors replied that they found all three accused "not guilty" on all charges and the Judge said he hoped to give judgment on Thursday.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 28.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Dismissal.

993-08 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Kanji Pitamber, Madhowji K and C.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.
298-07 Madhowji K. and C., Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champey Parbat and others, Captain, and V. Part heard.
546-05 Dickshit D and S, Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy, Vishram Ragavaya B and N.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
130-08 Payne and Co H H Rana Shri Bhowanji Madhowsinji vs Charles Harding Wadia G and Co.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakbia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738 07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jebangir Hormuzji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponement.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Mooljі vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co, Dadabhoy Adurji Darawalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
768-08 Little and Co. Pewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
261-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nand H and Co.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
494-08. C P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yals of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
13-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

415-07 Dinsha and D Mulbai widow vs Dharbai widow Mansookhlal J and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

793-04. Wadia G. and Co. Nandlal Thakersydas and another The Bank of Bombay and another Crawford B. and Co part heard.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansukhlal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.
681-06 Little and Co Geemandass Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis M and M.
695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
396-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jaomahomed Moosa Kanga and P. For postponement.
903-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani Bebi Sakina widow and others.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co. Unwalla & P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jehangir M and Somji Braz Miguel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-87 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow N W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chhabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co. K H L & M.
155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co. For postponement.
547-08. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Ranchordas Tribhovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J. and H.

On Boxing Day, during the course of a meeting held on Peckham Rye under the auspices of the Metropolitan Workmen's Council, one of the speakers said that the King was a staunch Home Ruler, and that he specially attended the House of Lords when Prince of Wales had voted in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and that His Majesty also supported the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. A correspondent who drew Lord Knollys's attention to the statement has received the following reply:—"Sandringham, Norfolk, 1st Jan., 1909. Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., I beg to inform you that the King, when Prince of Wales, never voted on any political question in the House of Lords, but he always voted for the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which was a social and not a political matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Knollys."

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By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
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BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1909.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1909.

PRIVY COUNCIL OR IMPERIAL SUPREME COURT?

THE hand of the reformer is never still, nor his mind ever at rest. He is now turning his attention to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, not for the first time it is true, for he has attacked it before—and left it as affording little scope for imagination. But now we are again told that for many years past a disposition has been growing in favour of a Supreme Court for the British Empire, it being felt that the method of appealing to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, according to whether the appeal is from the inner or the outer Empire, is both inconvenient and antiquated. We do not know that the system has ever been seriously complained of, except perhaps by unsuccessful litigants; but Mr. Charles E. T. Stuart-Linton has been afforded space in the "Empire Review" in which to re-discuss Lord Hatherley's scheme of 1872, and to urge the need of "a true Council of the Sovereign, to which every subject, irrespective of race, creed or colour, may appeal from the decisions of the many and varied Courts of the Empire." He believes and declares that although the institution of such a Court will be essential when the idea of Imperial Federation has been realised, but it should not be postponed till then; it should be established without delay, for such a Court would be an important link in cementing together the Empire. It would be the ambition of all Judges to sit on this Imperial tribunal, which would have the largest jurisdiction of any Court in the world, and would exceed in power and influence the greatest tribunal of the present day, the Supreme Court of the United States. Probably it would, but the desire to sit on the highest tribunal, to have the biggest Bench and the widest jurisdiction, savours of the child's desire to possess the largest doll and the apprentice mill-hand to tend the biggest machine. The Privy Council as it exists is sufficiently attractive for the most ambitious Judges and its jurisdiction covers as great an area as the British Empire itself.

Lord Hatherley's scheme, as defined in a resolution brought forward in the House of Lords, was the establishment of one Imperial Supreme Court of Appeal, "which shall sit continuously for the hearing of all matters now heard by way of appeal before this House, or before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that the appellate jurisdiction of this House be transferred to such Supreme Court of Appeal." Although the Court was to consist of two divisions, the dividing line was not to be of such strictness that the Judges in one division cannot act in the other. In each division there were to be not more than five nor less than three Judges, each receiving a salary of £6,000. The scheme never passed the point of reference to a Select Committee. Eight years ago the matter again came up before Parliament and a conference discussed the establishment of a new Court, the Colonies and India being represented, when a majority reported in favour of appointments to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Colonies, the appointments to be for life or a period of not less than fifteen years, and arrangements entered into for a larger attendance of Lords of Appeal at sittings of the Judicial Committee. The Imperial Conference of 1907 passed a resolution favouring the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal. But it seems to us the plan of the Conference of 1901 would be preferable, provided of course that appointments for India shall be included as well as those for the Colonies, and provided also that the period of appointment shall be limited by age or by the pleasure of His Majesty. Lawyers are proverbially long-lived and the spectacle of octogenarian and nonogenarian Judges sitting on a Bench of Appeal and still drawing six thousand pounds per annum would not inspire the confidence of litigants. If the object were to discourage appeals from the Colonies and India, doubtless it would be served. Some of the Premiers at the Colonial Conference confined themselves to advocating a reform of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and if that reform embraced the removal of members groaning under the weight of years and mental and physical infirmity, we give our vote in favour of it.

The most Mr. Stuart-Linton can urge against the Privy Council is that it is not the final Court of the whole Empire in that its jurisdiction does not include the United Kingdom. This is due to the fact that "centuries ago the House of Lords encroached upon the Constitution in regard to English appeals and later with Scotch and Irish also upon the passing of the Acts of Union." Therefore it is argued that there is no absolute Judicial Council of the Sovereign, the Court of last resort for the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Then again the Privy Council is a survival of our Norman institutions. But that of itself is no cause for its abolition or its condemnation. The strongest point in Mr. Linton's favour is that both of the existing tribunals being very much the same, Judges from the Privy Council are more often than not taken to make up the required number for the House of Lords, an arrangement which sometimes results in important Indian and Colonial appeals being presented before a depleted and therefore weakened tribunal. The same difficulty would surely occur under Lord Hatherley's scheme, for the Imperial Court, be it remembered, was to consist of two divisions "but the dividing line was not to be of such strictness, that the Judges in one division cannot act in the other." It is admitted that some advance has been made by a Canadian, Australian and South African Judge sitting with the Council to assist in those appeals concerning his own particular State—a principle which is indisputably sound and one which should invariably be resorted to. If such were the case there would be no necessity for any change in the present system. Let the Judges chosen be, as Mr. Stuart-Linton suggests, the most brilliant legal minds of the Empire and let there invariably be a Colonial Judge with the Council for Colonial cases and an Indian Judge for Indian cases. If this course be followed there is no need for the reformer's axe, which would destroy the present fabric root and branch. But apart from the permanent adoption of recent practice it is best to let well alone.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

THE Bengal Asiatic Society, which has just completed its century and a quarter, an event marked by due demonstrations a few days ago in Calcutta, is likely, we are informed, to change its name, and assume that of the Royal Society of India. We would much regret this change if the Society ever accepts it, for it has been so long known by its present title all over the world that it would be hard to recognise under the new designation the same venerable old body. Moreover, its present one quite accurately describes its work, for it is emphatically an Asiatic Society, nothing more nor less. It is said that with the new name its scope also shall be extended. Its scope is wide enough, and it requires great exertions on its part even to do justice to those subjects coming within that scope. The words of its original founders in 1784 on the subject were: "This society is instituted for the purpose of enquiring into the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, and literatures of Asia." This is comprehensive enough, and we do not know that anybody during all these hundred and twenty-five years has found the limits narrow. On the contrary, the new designation of the Royal Society of India would at first sight suggest that it was meant to limit rather than widen its scope. The Royal Society of England, on whose analogy the new designation is formed, has for its province science alone and excludes history, antiquities and other like branches of knowledge. It is surely not meant to restrict the present Bengal Society under its new name to science alone. Then why adopt a style which would suggest this? One of the reasons for the proposed change is that as amended the Society would have "the power of recognising distinction in any branch of learning by conferring the title of Fellow." We fail to see why the Royal Asiatic Society should not have such power. Indeed, its founders of 1784 contemplated that, for the fact is evidently forgotten nowadays that the Royal Society of London was expressly taken by them as a model for their new Society. In the introduction to their first volume of transactions issued a few years after the establishment of the Society, it is said that it has been "resolved to follow, as nearly as possible, the plan of the Royal Society of London of which the King is Patron;" and in accordance with this plan the representative of the King in India, the Governor-General, was asked to be its patron along with the members of his Council. And all Governors-General since have been its patrons. The Bengal Asiatic Society has also the power to recognise merit by conferring its honorary membership, and this power has been exercised all along to the present day, and its honorary membership, being bestowed sparingly and with great discrimination, is much prized. Perhaps some would like to call Honorary Members, Fellows, as more dignified, and we see no reason why this should not be done while the Society keeps its present name. It must be remembered that many Societies besides the Bengal Asiatic recognise merit by conferring distinction under the name of honorary members and not fellows, for instance the Royal Asiatic Society of England. There is nothing derogatory in calling distinguished men, Honorary Members, instead of Fellows. But if the change is desired, it can be easily made without the radical alteration in the name of the Society. Moreover, the title, "Fellow of the Royal Society of India," would naturally suggest, by analogy with the London Royal Society, that the holder is distinguished in science alone, whereas the object of the proposed change is to give this honour for "distinction in any branch of learning." But the strongest reason against the proposed change is the great age and associations of the present name. These, we are afraid, would be lost sight of under the new cognomen. The Bengal Asiatic Society, it must be remembered, is the oldest Asiatic Society in the world, the proud mother of all such Societies in India, Europe and America, and this fact would be forgotten of if the proposed change were made.

RELIEF AND THE RECENT RIOTS.

THE report of the Committee which undertook the relief of the sufferers during the disturbances in Bombay in July last has just been issued. The movement, as is set forth, was inaugurated from a purely humanitarian point of view to help such of the sufferers as deserved pity and relief, and we are glad to observe that the Committee made it clear to the recipients that the money granted them did not partake of the nature of a reward. They were warned not to misuse any part of the money and "to avoid coming into such difficulties in the future." This was wise, for a fear was expressed at the time the Committee was formed that the awards might be misinterpreted as recognition of their services as demonstrators against the conviction and sentence of a seditious writer and that it was to their advantage, rather than otherwise, to absent themselves from work and create a breach of the peace. However, the facts of the situation, we are assured, were made plain to them. It was expected by the Committee that the sufferers and their friends and relatives would welcome and appreciate their efforts and in many places they were not disappointed. In others the work was rendered "difficult and sometimes irksome owing to misrepresentations by persons into whose motives it would be purposeless to enter." Perhaps it would have served a good purpose to reveal the names of the persons referred to, for it might have led to the discovery of the men behind the scenes in the disturbances. However, the work of the Committee was ultimately appreciated, and information as to the sufferers, their dependants and ordinary income, was volunteered on all sides and the sum of Rs. 3,185 was distributed. Special mention is made of the assistance rendered by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Mr. S. B. Broacha, Mr. Shivram Balaji Khaire, Mr. J.B. Dalvi, Mr. S.K. Mayekar, Mr. V. A. Chavan and Mr. J. B. Sonavne. Incidentally the Committee draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that in some cases persons were "shot above the waist and that in the course of their investigations, statements were made to them alleging unauthorised shooting in some cases and shooting of persons standing in verandahs in others." No doubt the authorities will pay due attention to the representations, but it must be remembered that in street riots men standing in verandahs run a great risk from ricochets and victims are but poor judges of whether shooting is or is not authorised. Neither is there much scope for marksmanship under a shower of stones. Fourteen persons are shown to have been killed and forty-four injured—all but two being millhands. The casualty list is very slight all things considered, but it is to be hoped that the lesson it taught will not be lost sight of—that no class of men can be permitted to riot with impunity.

SIGNS OF FAMINE.

DESPITE the general excellence of the last monsoon there are several places already where scarcity is being keenly felt and where help from the Government is increasingly necessary. There are at present a little over thirty-one thousand persons in receipt of relief in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The most heavily affected district is Bengal, which accounts for twenty-six thousand out of the total, an increase of seven and a half thousand in a week, a sorry record. Eastern Bengal has three and a half thousand on relief and the Central Provinces sixteen hundred, which last named contrasts curiously with the reports of travellers that the Berars have been without rain for months and that all the country is parched. The absence of any returns from the north is welcome after the havoc wrought by famine there last year.

MR. NEVILLE PRIESTLEY, Agent, South Indian Railway, proceeds on furlough in the summer, Mr. H. J. Thomson coming out to officiate.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

COMPULSORY EXPORT.

The Economic Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 8.

PRINCE BULOW once explained to a French journalist, who was staying with him, with great clearness the difference between the attitude taken up by the English and the French in the colonies. The English, who possess the greatest colonies in the world, make a principle of allowing all other nations to trade with their colonies, without subjecting them to any oppressive restrictions. France, on the contrary, no sooner gets hold of a colony than she places such severe restrictions in the way of all other nations that she practically creates a monopoly for French goods.

However inhospitable such a proceeding on the part of the French may appear, still they are well within their rights as the masters of their own colonies. If they, by means of this none too praiseworthy procedure, wish to secure special privileges for the French merchant in their colonial domains, they still remain within their rights. The matter assumes however a totally different aspect when the French seek to set up a monopoly in countries of which they are not the masters, and solely for the reason that the countries in question are, from the financial point of view, France's debtors. When some months ago, the French official organ, the "Temps," wrote a violent article against Brazil, because the latter country was having ships built in English yards, and was buying cannons in Germany, while France was allowed to go empty away, one would have been mistaken in imagining that this was an exceptional case. A similar instance soon followed. The Argentine Republic was in want of new artillery to enable it to thoroughly modernise its military forces. No sooner had the news got wind in the Argentine Republic that there was a wish to give the order to the firm of Krupp than France began to bring pressure to bear upon the former in order, if possible, to secure the contract for the French firm of Schneider and Co. On this occasion the same means were used as had been used by the "Temps" in its endeavour to bring pressure to bear upon Brazil. Attention was called to the fact that the Argentine Republic—in the other case it was Brazil—was France's debtor, and that, consequently, France was in a position to place financial difficulties in the way of these South American countries.

It cannot be said that the utilising of financial power for the attainment of political or economic aims is, under all circumstances, reprehensible. It is still fresh within our memories how, some 15 years ago, President Cleveland adopted a very violent tone towards England and even rattled with the sword, and how the English answered this bellicose speech of Cleveland's by bringing about an enormous fall in American securities. Shortly afterwards the Government of the United States adopted a decidedly milder tone.

This case, however, differs fundamentally from France's attitude to the South American States. England was directly menaced with a war, and speaking through its financial might and not by its cannons it was working for maintenance of peace. If either Brazil or the Argentine Republic increase their power, they have not the least intention of by so doing threatening France. France has, consequently, not the smallest political reason for interfering in the matter of from whence Brazil or the Argentine shall obtain either her warships or her cannons.

This pressure met with no success. In the same manner as Brazil ordered its ships and cannons in England or Germany, the Argentine Republic has placed its order for new guns where it is likely to obtain the best weapons. In the first instance it ordered one battery each of Krupp and of Schneider in order to make experiments with them. As these experiments proved favourable to Krupp's productions, the Government of the Argentine Republic decided to place its order with the firm of Krupp in Essen. Apart from the fact that France practically accomplished nothing, a light is thrown upon her industrial capacity. For the conclusion is naturally reached that French competition is in a bad way in the markets of the world, when she has to fall back upon coercion in order to create new markets for her productions.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The retrospects of the various Chambers of Commerce and of political economists concerning the economic conditions of the year 1908, show a remarkable unanimity in their summing up of the situation, which is best expressed in the French formula "année du pessimisme exaggere." In Germany the verdict is that we are confronted with a "depression" in the field of international economics, but not with a "crisis". Even in England, where it is customary to reckon with decades of ebb and flow in economic life, the opinion prevails that "the worst is over." Two favourable circumstances are at hand, which are checking the course of commercial depression, which looked so threatening in the autumn of 1907 but since July 1908 has shown signs of improvement, in some instances amounting to a decided rise in prices. The first of these circumstances is the fact that the harvest has been good in nearly all the countries of the world, thus ensuring, at least in agricultural circles, an increased demand for implements, machines, wagons and other personal necessities, especially as only the prices of breadstuffs have gone down, the charges for all other products in demand with the European consumer remaining at their former high rates. The second of these circumstances was the comparatively rapid decrease of tension in the money-markets of the United States during the first three months of 1908. It was a decided surprise when, between the months of April and July, America sent back 45 millions dollars, nearly a third of the sum sent across during the severe bank and money crisis, thereby bringing much needed relief to the international money market, and causing the discount on bills of exchange to sink in London from 7 per cent., in the beginning of the year, to 2 1/2 per cent. in the middle of the year. This clearing of the slate, awakening as it did renewed confidence in the soundness of American economic life, was only rendered possible by a determined limitation of both consumption and production on the part of the people of the United States, which reacted most decisively on the export industry of Europe and made the difficulty of finding work greater than usual owing to the fact that during the first nine months of the year 1908 some 759,000 men returned to their own countries from America, and that 250,000 fewer people emigrated to the land of unlimited possibilities than during the same period of the preceding year.

The decreased demand in America, together with the high rate of interest in Europe during the first six months of 1908, caused a state of stagnation in most of the industries with regard to the finding of capital for new undertakings or for the extension of existing ones. Added to this came a slack period in the building trade, caused by the high rate of interest demanded for money for this purpose. The result was that industrial undertaking throughout the whole world met with a set-back in prices, a decrease in profits and a fall in the labour market. According to figures given by the "Economist" the highest point was reached with 2,601 in May, 1907; it went rapidly downwards till, at the end of the year 1907, it stood to 2,300; from that period it continued to decrease slowly till it had declined to 2,188 in May, 1908, since when it has shown a slight improvement amounting to from 2,194 to 2,200 in the autumn of 1908. The complaint as to dearth of employment coming from the principal industrial centres of Europe becomes understandable on comparing the available figures concerning the labour market with those of the previous year, although such comparison shows such complaints to be exaggerated. The general decline in prices is also effected by the lower figures of the export trade. The import trade of the United States showed the greatest decline in this respect when compared with the preceding year, the falling amounting to 25 per cent.; then follows England's exports with a decrease of 12 1/2 per cent. Increases of an unimportant nature are met with in the imports of sundry countries with undeveloped industries, such as Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Japan, and most especially in purely agricultural countries like the Argentine Republic.

The industries which have suffered most have been shipping and ship-building, the iron industry, the textile industry, the brewing trade, and the automobile and cycle trade. This explains why England and Italy have comparatively had the greatest reason to complain about this industrial lethargy.

In Europe an improvement in trade is expected to come, in the first instance, from certain oversea countries, as a result of the lower bank rate and of the fact that metal and coal have again reached normal prices. Now that the presidential election is over in the United States, the successful surmounting of the financial crisis should bring about an increased consumption of luxuries. In like manner the liquidation of the coffee valuation undertaking has been successfully passed over and a good start has been made with the increase of the higly promising rice cultivation with the help of Japanese labour. The huge grain harvest in the Argentine Republic has raised the exports in nine months by 20 million marks, thereby greatly increasing the purchasing capacity of that country. The same holds good for Uruguay. In Chile it depends on the prolongation of the Salpetre Convention and on the result of the conversion of paper money at the rate of 18d. which comes into force on January 1, 1910; a flourishing development is not all impossible. A favourable turn is also undeniable in Japan resulting from the decreased expenditure for unproductive purposes and from the excellent harvest, which is making itself evident in the rising price that Japanese securities are touching on the European exchanges. Negotiations for a closer tariff union between the South African Colonies should also prove favourable to international trade. Less favourable are, at the present moment, the prospects of the shipping trade, which is suffering from an excess of tonnage and from the competition of a mass of antiquated vessels. The situation of the electrical industry is and is likely to remain the most favourable of all, having profitted from the low price of copper and continuing to find new fields to conquer. The banks are likely in a short time to be extremely active in the matter of Government emissions. Russia and the Argentine Republic will probably be the first to feel the benefit of the increased strength of the investment markets.

CULTIVATION OF MOORLAND.

In the Prussian province of East Friesland a work of great importance and general interest is in course of being carried out. Here are found extensive stretches of high moorland which from a third part of the whole administrative district of Aurich. The plan has been adopted of bringing part of this moorland under cultivation. Experience has proved that the moor, when stripped of its turf and manured with the marine mud found in large quantities at the mouths of the Ems and the Jade, produces magnificent permanent pasture land, and even corn-bearing ground equal in fertility to the best marshland. As a preliminary to the cultivation of the moor comes the improvement of the artificial waterways. A canal 40 km. long is to be excavated through this waste land, which, by means of a communication with the Ems-Jade Canal, will lead to Emden, Wilhelmshaven, etc. On a suitable spot, i.e., where the chief canal crosses the main road, an electric power station is to be erected by the Hanseatic Siemens Schuckert Works, the Augsburg Machinery Works, and the Nuremburg Machine Building Society. The latter will push forward the work of constructing the canal with moor-ploughs driven by electricity. The turf thus excavated will be placed in two electric turf presses. Fuel for the consumption of the central electric station will be thus obtained; in addition to this the working up of the turf provides such a quantity of ammonia as to alone secure the installation capital. Finally large quantities of gas will be obtained, which can be used to great advantage. It has been calculated that the cutting of the canal will provide enough turf to feed the power station for nearly two centuries to come. From this centre, the requirements of the towns within a distance of 50 km. with regard to electric light and power will be supplied. To these may be counted among others Emden and Wilhelmshaven, and the current will be supplied to those towns which desire it gratis. This gigantic electricity works in the East Frisian Moor has already a roof over its head. The transport of heavy machinery over the soft moor has already caused great difficulty. As the work progresses interesting problems and ideas will come to the fore. A total area of 7000ha. is being dealt with and it is to be given overt to agriculture; it is to be colonised as soon as it is fit for cultivation.

L. ASCH.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

REINFORCING THE FRONTIER FORCES.

Calm View at Constantinople.

THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A telegram from Sofia states that the 10th Bulgarian Regiment, fully equipped, has started to reinforce the division on the Turkish Frontier. The departure of troops is monopolising attention, and business is at a standstill.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Minister of War has issued the strictest orders to the Commander on the Frontier to avoid a conflict, while instructing him to act most vigorously in the case of Turkish troops attempting to cross.

Advices from Constantinople state that official circles continue to exhibit calm as regards Bulgaria. They state that Turkey has absolutely no warlike designs.

It is understood that Turkey would accept five millions sterling as compensation from Bulgaria for all material losses.

STRENGTHENING THE NORTH SEA FLEET.

Important Decision.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Admiralty next Spring will reduce the Channel Fleet and create a new North Sea Fleet which, with the Nore Fleet, will comprise fourteen battleships and twelve cruisers.

Admiral Sir William May will probably command the North Sea Fleet, Sir Percy Scott the Channel Fleet and Admiral George Neville the Home Fleet.

HENRY HESS SENTENCED.

Double Offence Proved.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The financier and journalist, Henry Hess, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for the misappropriation of funds and making a false statement.

AMERICAN MINE EXPLOSION.

Rescue Party Entombed.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A telegram from Pittsburg states that an explosion has occurred in the Boswell Mine and that three men were killed. The rescue party, numbering fifty, were subsequently entombed owing to a fall of the roof.

HUGE RAND PROFITS.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The year's profits of the Rand Gold Mines is £12,324,029.

ROYAL DUEL.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Rumanian Prince Gregory Sturdza has shot Catargi, son of the Rumanian Minister in London, right through the body in a duel at Neuilly. The wounded man's condition is most critical.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Lord Curzon and party have arrived at Johannesburg. He is in the best of health.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The British North Borneo Company issues to-morrow 649,259 pound shares at par.

GERMANY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The North German Lloyd Subsidy.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The German Reichstag has referred to Committee the Government Bill for subsidising the South Sea services of the North German Lloyd Company. Speakers supported the Bill on the ground of British and Japanese competition.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

Governor's Warning.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Governor of California, in a special message to the State Legislature, warns it against anti-Japanese legislation.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN, Chief Justice of Bengal, hands over charge on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th March next.

TANGSHAOYI IN LONDON.

His Visit to Europe.

CHINA-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Tangshaoyi has arrived in London. In an interview, he said that the object of his visit was to study financial methods and conditions in England, France, and Germany.

He denied that he had attempted to arrange an Alliance or a big loan with America. He left, he said, earlier owing to instructions from Peking.

KING EDWARD'S MOVEMENTS.

To Visit King Alfonso.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Immediately after the opening of Parliament, their Majesties go by yacht to Villagarcia to meet King Alfonso and Queen Ena and thence go to Biarritz.

ATTACK ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Arabs still Aggressive.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Director of the construction of the Hedjaz Railway telegraphs that Arabs continue to attack the works. Measures are being taken to prevent further attacks.

THE EMPEROR MENELIK.

Reported Dying.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

It is reported in Paris that Menelik is dying.

THE TOTTENHAM OUTRAGE.

The Aliens Act.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Coroner's Jury in the Tottenham Outrage case returned a verdict of "felo de se" and directed the Coroner to represent to the authorities the peril to the country under the existing administration of the Aliens Act.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BILL.

Introduced in Congress.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A Bill is being introduced in Congress making wireless telegraphy compulsory aboard passenger ocean steamships.

LORD AND LADY FITZMAURICE.

Departure for Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

The newly wedded young couple, Lord and Lady Charles Fitzmaurice, who have spent the past week at Barrackpore, left to-night for Dehra Dun, where they stay at the Circuit-house.

DESERTION BY NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Post Fired on.

NON-COMBATANT SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

On the 21st instant a Jamadar of the Zhob Levy Corps deserted from Saradanga Post with twenty-two sowars, twenty-three carbines and sixteen horses, shooting six horses before leaving on the 24th. The deserters raided the Gwal Hardarzai Post, killing a shopkeeper and wounding a sowar. The Jamadar is Ajugezai Kabar.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

The Governor of Madras, Lady Lawley, the two Misses Lawley, and three A.-D.-C.'s, arrive in Calcutta to-morrow morning as guests of the Viceroy.

MURDER OF BISSEN DASS.

Result of a Drunken Brawl.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

One of the coolies accused in connection with the murder of Bissen Dass in the Commander-in-Chief's saloon railway carriage at Lillooah has made a statement showing that the murder took place in a drunken quarrel. Several empty beer bottles and a partially emptied brandy bottle have been found inside the compartment where the body was discovered, while under the carriage was an iron coupling ball with blood stains and hair attached to it.

MR. STEUART, Traffic Manager, Assam-Bengal Railway, will probably act as Agent of that line, vice Mr. Vernon Wood, proceeding on leave.

THE RAID BY MULTAN.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 27.

An eye-witness supplies the following details of the death of Raider Multan on Saturday :—

Admirable information furnished through Major Gordon and Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum of the Khyber Agency, led to the drawing of a cordon guarding the exit from Peshawar district to the south and west of Peshawar itself. These arrangements were carried out under the direction of Colonel Biddulph on Saturday morning. A squadron of the 19th Cavalry officered by Lieutenants Curtis and Muir and accompanied by Major Gordon, Mr. Maffey, I.C.S., and Captain Langhorne, slipped out of Peshawar at 10-30 a.m. under instructions to make straight for Sarazai Payan on the banks of the Fandu Nulla and there to act independently of the cordon of troops and to search for the raiding gang. Soon after entering Fandu Nulla at a point 7 miles from Peshawar three troopers, detailed from the main body to scout along the eastern cliffs, came into touch with the marauders and were subjected to a heavy fire, but managed to extricate themselves with the loss of a horse. The whole body of raiders, fifteen in number, could be plainly seen from the opposite bank standing shoulder to shoulder and firing at the retreating scouts. The cavalry then found its way out of the Nulla on to high ground, level with enemy, but the charge which was attempted and gallantly led by Lieutenants Curtis and Muir could not be pressed home owing to the broken nature of the ground in the vicinity of the Nulla. Meanwhile the sound of firing had brought up a small body of cavalry under Captain Lance, detached from the nearest body of the cordon. Multan evidently had none but picked shots among his accomplices, and the British officers came in for particular attention. In a few moments Captain Lance was severely wounded in the knee. Lieutenant Muir's horse went under him when at full gallop. Lieutenant Curtis was grazed in the hand and Mr. Maffey's reins were cut by a bullet.

At this stage Multan, taking with him two or three chosen companions, endeavoured to break away from the main body of the raiders and drew back towards Fanda Nulla in the direction of the Afridi Hills, but unable to shake off the cavalry, he took shelter and prepared to sell his life dearly. The small band was rushed and annihilated, but Multan's last three shots emptied three saddles. Meanwhile the remainder of the gang were slipping away towards the north-east almost unobserved in undulating ground. Lieutenant Curtis's troops had some difficulty in picking them up again, and completely lost touch with the rest of the cavalry, who hunted back in the opposite direction. Retreating, the raiders pushed along at a good pace and eventually took up a position in a strong natural earthwork formed by the head of a water-course. The troops dismounted and surrounded the position at a distance of about 100 yards, twenty-five troopers at Lieutenant Curtis's disposal forming a dangerously sparse cordon.

Desultory firing which then followed was all in favour of the raiders, who missed no chances. To rush the position in face of this deadly aim would have entailed heavy loss, but the sun was on its western journey and there was no sign of reinforcements. At 3 p.m., however, these fears were dispelled, as a messenger got into touch with the Double Company of the 59th Scinde Rifles, who had been sent out from Peshawar in the direction of Sarozai as support. Their prompt arrival under Captain Williams quadrupled the strength of the containing line.

Heavy fire was directed at the breast work, and the gang realising that the game was now up, rushed out of the Nulla flung down their rifles and held up their hands. The sound of the firing brought up the bulk of the cordon troops under Colonel Biddulph, who was thus in time to witness the gratifying finale. In Peshawar the news of Multan's death caused great ferment. Excited crowds gathering to witness the passage of the corpse through the scene of his most daring and notorious exploit. The general feeling was evidently one of grateful relief.

THE PUNJAB FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

Sir James Wilson, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, proceeds on long leave next month prior to retirement. The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, who is now an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, succeeds him. It being the end of the season, no appointment to the Council in succession to Mr. Merk is likely to be made.

FIRE AT DEHRA DUN.

General Woolcombe's House Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

As the result of a fire in the Dehra Dun Cantonments, General Woolcombe's house has been destroyed and much damage done to personal property. The General, for whom much sympathy is felt, was away on tour at the time.

CARTMEN BURIED ALIVE.

Work of a Homicidal Maniac.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA JANUARY 27.

The police are still investigating the burying alive of two Bengalee cartmen in the jungle near Tipperah. The accused Chondhry is said to a homicidal maniac.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Its Abolition Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

An announcement is expected very shortly, abolishing the Military Supply Department, which is likely to cease to exist from the 1st April next, when Major-General Scott will most probably retire, a vacancy being thus created in the Viceroy's Council.

It is an open secret that this was long ago recommended by the Government of India, the Supply Department having been so reduced by corresponding growth of the Army Department as to lose its utility.

Exactly what Lord Morley now proposes to introduce is not yet known, but it is by no means impossible that the entire system of Army administration in India may be reorganised in such a way as to approximate much more closely to what obtains at Home, where most of the real power lies in the hands of the Army Council.

LATER.

The Secretary of State's despatch, sanctioning the abolition of the Military Supply Department, has not yet reached India, but intimation has been received that it is on its way, and that the change will take effect from the end of the current official year.

General Scott will vacate his seat upon the Viceroy's Council and proceed Home on the 1st April next.

Details of the new arrangement are not yet known, but it may be taken that the Ordnance, Marine, and Military Works Departments will become divisions of Army Headquarters, comparable to those of the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General, while the Army Clothing and Remount branches will be absorbed into the other sections of the Army Department.

The abolition of the Military Supply Department, though long anticipated and only postponed from last March as an afterthought, has never been a plank in Lord Kitchener's policy, and has been ultimately effected, not on his initiative, but on that of the authorities at home. The Department was created in deference to the views of those who feared too great a concentration of power in the hands of the Army Department, but it has never been a live factor in the military administration, and its ultimate disappearance has been inevitable from the start. So far as it had had any duties to perform, it has done them efficiently, and the principal effect of abolishing it will be, firstly, to deprive the military element upon the Viceroy's Council of the second of the two votes hitherto enjoyed, and, secondly, to reduce the cost of the army by an appreciable annual amount, since there will now be only one Military Member instead of two.

POLITICAL AGENTS.

Colonel Meade's Successor.

DETAILS OF TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 27.

Colonel Meade, Resident at Baroda, will retire under the 55 years rule on the 9th February. He will be succeeded by Mr. Cobb, but as the latter will act for Colonel Daly in Central India, Mr. Bosanquet will officiate at Baroda.

The following postings of Political Agents will also be made :—

Major Showers to Jaipur and to hold charge of Alwar.

Colonel Stratton, on return from leave, to Bhartpur.

Mr. Russell to Indore, vice Mr. Bosanquet.

Colonel McDonald to Bhopawar.

Major Berkeley to Nowgong.

Mr. Dobbs to Sibi.

BURHWAL-SITAPUR RAILWAY.

Construction Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 27.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Burhwal-Sitapur Railway, on the metre-gauge, system, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

This is the line which the Company at first refused to build on the terms offered by Government, but for which they afterwards renewed their application.

AFGHANISTAN TRANSIT DUES.

Defrauding Caravan Fired on.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 27.

Transit dues levied upon Kafilas in Afghanistan are evaded as much as possible by traders, who frequently make night marches in order to avoid customs posts on the main roads.

A Ghilzai caravan recently attempted to pass Paindi Khak outpost near Dhakka, under cover of darkness, but was intercepted by the Militia Garrison stationed there. A skirmish followed, in which it is said several Ghilzai were shot down. An appeal for redress was made to the Sartap of Dhakka, but he refused to entertain the complaint.

QUETTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 27.

Elephants have been sent from Cabul to Chaman to take up the heavy machinery which has been ordered by the Ameer. This is the first time elephants have been in use in these parts since the Afghan Campaign of 1881.

Mr. Fennell, the Amir's Engineer, is expected in Quetta on his way up to the Gold Mine in Kandahar.

Up to the present our winter fall of snow has been about three inches, and besides the rain we have had, a biting frost prevail's.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE HOME OF ASTROLOGERS.

An "idle itch to peep into futurities" is a general human infirmity. We see that astrologers and almanac-makers still find a vocation in Europe. In India they are perfectly at home, for here the millions have a rooted belief in faith and in the influence of the planets on their lives. What is reprobated by Edmund in "King Lear" as "this excellent foppery of the world," is accepted by the masses of my countrymen as the very truth. "We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves and treachers by spherical predominance; and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on!" With us the planets have much to answer for our good or evil fortune. We have our horoscopes cast by the astrologer; the conjunction of the stars at the moment of our birth is carefully noted, and the fortune of our lives is traced to their entire length from the heavenly signs. There are reputable dealers in prophecies in India, and among these Pandit Ram Narayen Yogshashtri is by no means the least notable. Emboldened by a successful hit or two in the past, he has recently published a list of predictions of coming events. There is nothing vague, dubious or fluid in the general character of his forecasts, leaving the reader to interpret them, as he pleases. He would leave such artifices to cheats and mountebanks like Patridge, the shoemaker turned prophet, who fell under the lash of Dean Swift. The prophecies of the Indian professor are, for the most part, specific and determinate. Let us see if a terrible earthquake will shake the whole earth "on 2nd April," or if Mr. Tilak will be released on the 22nd of the same month. He predicts, in a general way, the downfall of the Bengalis in the next decade, not vouchsafing in this instance the exact time or the precise manner in which this consummation is to be effected. The Parsi race is promised the enviable distinction of becoming "a ruling race during the next century." This is his farthest peep into the future. This intelligence cannot be very exhilarating to the present generation of Parsis, as the happy event will only affect their great grand-children. They may, however, exercise their idle fancy, if they choose, in a variety of conjectures as to the exact nature of the domination their successors will enjoy a hundred years hence. Will they regain their lost kingdom in Persia, the land of their fathers; or will they plant their sovereignty in India, the land of their adoption? If India is to be the seat their rule, the anarchists will take alarm, and will, belike, be busy with their bombs among this loyal and peaceful little community, in their vain attempt to frustrate the heavenly purpose. If, again, the Parsi ascendancy will mean the downfall of our present rulers, the news is likely to disconcert them, granting they have as much faith in the Pandit as the Pandit evidently has in himself. If prophesying is adopted by the learned Pandit as a profession, it is certain that he shall not want for the good things of this life, because India is preeminently the place of which the inverted saying is perfectly true, that a prophet is believed in his own country.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS "PLATITUDES."

We were discussing, the other day, at the club President Roosevelt's views about the British rule in India, when an Indian gentleman, who occupies a prominent position in the Congress, exclaimed: "What is the good of wiring these old platitudes across the seas? We all know the good that the British have done to India. We are not insensible to the good, when we criticize the administration, and demand a larger share in it. Again, what qualifications does the American President possess for giving an emphatic opinion about the British rule in India?" I could scarcely account for the vehemence with which these remarks were made. If the "platitudes" are accepted by the Moderate party as axiomatic truths, no harm is done by repetition. Indeed, there is no reason why it should create annoyance. It is complained by Government that these truths are not given the prominence which they demand. It is not that the Government are in need of a certificate of character for themselves; but it is keenly felt that it is part of a constitutional agitation to combat violence, sedition, and fanaticism, and an effectual way of restraining them is to instil into the minds of the young and the immature a correct notion of the value and advantage of the British connection. If we were to keep this fact in the background, we should be playing into the hands of violent extremists, and indirectly forwarding their revolutionary propaganda. And it is a piece of carping criticism to question the qualifications of Mr. Roosevelt for uttering what is described as a string of common-places. His laudation of the white races in reference to their treatment of coloured peoples admits, no doubt, of substantial qualifications. Their mission is not one of pure philanthropy, but is mixed, and very naturally raised, with a great deal of selfishness. There is no country where the treatment of non-whites is more open to question than America, where the negroes are hated and despised, and where the horrors of lynching fail to provoke very strong popular indignation in the home of democracy.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET.

The first step has been taken for giving effect to the judgment of the High Court in favour of remodelling the Parsi Panchayet on modern lines. A vacancy having taken place in that body, by the retirement of one of its most esteemed members, Mr. Justice Davar has appointed Sir Cowasji Jehangir to it, and the choice has commended itself to a majority of his co-religionists. When Mr. Davar and Mr. Beaman delivered their portentous judgments in the Parsi Panchayet case, it was suggested to the parties in the suit that a committee might be appointed for the purpose of framing a scheme to regulate the constitution of the Panchayet. It is curious that, from whatever reason, neither side has availed itself of the offer. Mr. Justice Davar has, however, singled out the defendants, namely, the members of the Panchayet, for censure on account of their disinclination to act up to the suggestion of the Court. His Lordship said that they had originally intended to have a committee, but that they had subsequently changed their mind. "What led them," he added, "to change their attitude, it was not necessary to investigate. Their attitude at the hearing was one of utter helplessness. They seemed to have no power of thinking for themselves!" Was it that this body of ancient and venerable patriarchs was so paralysed by the very idea of a change in its constitution and traditions that it was unable to command sufficient resolution for the appointment of a committee to go into the question of its reform? The suggestion made by the Court having failed, Mr. Davar has, with the consent of both parties, appointed Mr. Banaji, the Prothonotary, to propound a scheme, fixing a fairly liberal remuneration for his trouble, which is to be paid out of the Trust Funds. The Panchayet has thus, in a way, been mulcted for their failure to do the work which has now devolved upon an officer of the Court. We may be sure that Mr. Banaji will take care to consult both the the plaintiffs and the defendants, as well as other eminent members of the community, before submitting his scheme for the approval and sanction of the Court. There is no doubt that the Panchayet will be all the better for its remodelling on a popular and representative basis. The Panchayet has always been composed of men of spotless honour and integrity. But from the very nature of things, it was wedded to custom and traditions, and impervious to new ideas, its administration was stereotyped and unchanging. It has been decreed that the right of electing members of the Panchayet is inherent in the entire Parsi Anjuman. But it would be a body too vast and unwieldy, too mixed and heterogeneous, to exercise satisfactorily its function in this respect. An electorate, limited to a reasonable number, and composed, in fair proportion, of the various classes and interests in the community, so as to make it thoroughly representative, will have to be devised. The Panchayet handles Trust Funds amounting to over fifty lakhs, and the total is steadily and constantly on the increase. The administration of these funds, with the management of the religious charitable institutions of the community, entails a serious responsibility on the Trustees; and for making the most of the resources at their command, administrative capacity and practical ability of a high order are needed. It is very likely that the reformed Panchayet will be a more efficient and enlightened body, and, as such, will be able to administer its affairs with greater benefit to the community.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

If I cannot at once agree with those who have congratulated the City on the election by the Justices of Mr. Birkett as a member of the Corporation, in place of Mr. F. C. Harrison, I must not be understood as casting the slightest reflection on him. I am holding myself back on the ground that the congratulations are somewhat too anticipatory. Mr. Birkett has the advantage of being for a long number of years in a mercantile firm of very high standing, and has come into close business relations with natives. From his experience of the City and its inhabitants, it may be reasonably expected that he will turn out a useful member. But I suppose Mr. Birkett himself will be quite content to be judged by his actions. Had either of the rival candidates been preferred by the Justices, their previous record would have enabled the public to gauge pretty accurately the measure of their usefulness. If past service alone had weighed with the Justices, there choice would have fallen on Dr. Katrak or Dr. Master, who have both served the City with zeal and devotion. But at the same time, it cannot be laid down as an invariable rule that old members, however well they may have done their work, should have a seat of a permanent ten on their place in the Corporation. A judicious infusion of new blood is good for the health and vigour of a public body, and therefore I regard it as perfectly consistent with my desire for the inclusion of these old members in the Corporation not to regret the election of Mr. Birkett. I should, however, add this saving clause, that there should be nothing like a tacit understanding among the Justices that a vacancy, caused by the death or retirement of a member, should always be filled by one belonging to the same race or community. Whether the last election was influenced by this consideration, and if so how far, I cannot tell. It presents, at all events, a redeeming feature in the evidence it affords of a revival of the activity and interest of the European community in civil affairs. Holding that their co-operation is essential, I have much regretted their indifference during the past decade or two. I therefore look upon their reawakening as an augury for the greater good of the City.

DIGN.

SPECIAL RAT CAMPAIGN IN THE FORT.

The Executive Health Officer writes :—

Although the percentage of Plague infected rats is much lower than in any previous year at this period, it shows a general tendency to increase. With a view of reducing the number of rats and destroying their haunts, it is proposed to attack some of the worst localities that become infected every year, not only to kill the rats but to cleanse the house passages, gullies, godowns, etc. I forward herewith for your information a copy of this office circular dated 7th January issued to the ward staff.

A special campaign was carried out in Kamatipura District on the 22nd instant and 3,211 rats were destroyed and all the gullies cleaned and disinfected and pesterined.

Another special campaign will take place in Fort North on the evening of Friday the 29th instant, and next morning every gully will be flushed, disinfected and pesterined. Ten Gully Flushing engines will be employed for flushing gullies and a staff over 500 bigaries, 50 to 60 Makadums and 50 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will be engaged in the work of laying baits and putting traps in houses and gullies. The whole work will be supervised by the Chief Inspectors, Deputy Health Officers, Assistants to the Health Officer and the Executive Health Officer, and the assistance of the public is very necessary if the work is to be carried out successfully.

The following is the circular referred to above:—

"I propose to tackle some of the worst localities this month in the following way.

"Take a specified well defined area. Prepare a map of it or obtain one. Count the number of houses and rooms with census returns.

"Provide a rat trap for each room and a bait for the same number. Employ one man for 12 traps and one man for 100 baits, Muster on the spot at 4-30 p.m. Begin distributing at 5 p.m.

"At 6-30 a.m., collect traps and baits. Next day or same day employ 500 men and woman more or less as may be required to sweep and clean each house, privy, gully, street passage etc., have carts ready to receive refuse at 9 o'clock. Gully flushing engines and gangs for flushing and then pesterine and ical all gullies, privies etc.

"On 3rd day go through the same process again.

"All the supervising staff will be required to be present as well as the Deputy Health Officers.

"The Chief Inspectors are instructed to arrange this early next week and submit a statement of the staff required and the area selected. Notices will have to be given to the house owners and occupiers that this is to be done and their assistance will be necessary.

"The Executive Health Officer and Assistant to Health Officer will also be present."

THE Y. W. C. A.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual public meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held at their Central Building on Tuesday evening, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The opening Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. C.B. Hill and the opening prayer offered by the Rev. A. S. Crichton of the U.F.C. Church. Lady Hughes, President, and Mrs. Jardine, Vice-President, were also on the platform. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

Miss Rutharford, General Secretary, read the General Report showing a membership of 837 at the close of the year. She said :—

THE REPORT.

The year 1908 has been a very eventful one, differing in many ways from previous years. Change has been its most marked characteristic. As with the individual so also with the Association,—the individual advances, stands still or declines: the Association prospers, stagnates, or goes backward. We believe that our work—notwithstanding unexpected changes and various interruptions—has gone forward during the past year; and we thank Him who has wrought in and through this Young Women's Christian Association of Bombay.

CHANGES.

Miss MacMurray, after six and a half years of faithful service, sailed for England on June 20th. Our good wishes accompanied her and they follow her still for she made in the Association many friends, and outside it she met with the admiration and regard that her work in this City merited. A few weeks later Miss Hemming, our efficient House Secretary, was ordered Home on account of ill-health. Her place has not yet been permanently filled. In February Miss Gladys Baker, our capable office secretary left to be married. Thus three of our experienced workers were removed in one year, leaving us very short-handed. In June Miss Rutherford succeeded Miss MacMurray, as General Secretary, while Miss Cooper was transferred from Madras to assist in the general work. Towards the end of November Miss Sandes arrived from England, a much-needed and heartily-welcomed addition to our secretarial staff. Mr. Owen, who had been our Honorary Treasurer for several years, left us in April, and was succeeded by Mr. Lane, who, three months later, was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Major Hoskyn very kindly came to our assistance, taking over the duties of this office in October.

THE HOME.

During the past year we have had in the Home an average of 64 residents daily, a total of 607 names being recorded on our books. The charges vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80 per month, according to the position and salary of the occupant. The building has been fitted with electric lights and fans, and has also been repaired, re-decorated, colour-washed and painted inside and out. All these alterations and repairs have meant heavy expenditure. However, we are thankful to say that out of our reserve fund, and with the generous assistance of some of our friends, all expenses have been entirely met. All these changes have given increased comfort to the residents as well as adding greatly to the appearance of the interior and exterior of our building, and have not made it necessary for us to change our scale of charges for permanent residents. Four of the rooms formerly reserved for visitors have been given over this past year for the use of permanent residents, and the remaining few reserved for visitors have been in great demand. suitable accommodation for young women passing through Bombay being now as great a need as ever 355 visitors have taken advantage of our Home in the past year.

THE ANNEXE.

The Annexe in Datoobhoy Mansions, which was opened at the close of 1907, has proved how greatly it was required. It affords accommodation for ten people and has been practically full during the past twelve months. The majority of the residents are nurses who pay a small retaining fee while out on cases, their rooms being used, when vacant, for occasional comers. The total number accommodated in the Annexe during the past year has been 209.

HOLIDAY HOME.

This year it was decided to keep our Holiday Home—Mountain View, Lanouli—open for seven months instead of during the hot season only as in former years. The new arrangement has been most successful, for during the year 115 members and friends have been in the Home, some for a few days and others for several weeks. We have been fortunate in securing the services of one of our oldest members to take charge of this Home which has indeed proved a boon to many a wearied worker, enabled to escape from the heat and strain of city life to the quiet and cool of our restful Home in the hills.

MEMBERSHIP.

Although we have sustained losses by departures and deaths, the membership at the close of 1908 shows a gain of 37, a total of 838 in the various branches as follow :—Resident in Bombay, 460; Students and school girls, 80; Marathi, 158; scattered, 140 (living in lonely districts in the Presidency.

The advantages of membership include not only social intercourse, young women meeting together and acquiring new acquaintances and forming new friendships, but also the special advantages of Bible study, physical culture classes, educational classes, lectures, concerts, the use of a good library and reading room, tennis court, assistance in securing engagements when "out of work," introductions to sister-associations elsewhere, and help from those associations in strange cities.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year many have sought employment through our Agency, and employers apply to us almost daily for young women whom we can recommend. Probably no branch of our work is of greater service to young women in Bombay than our Employment Agency, for in a great city where many come and go and business arrangements are in a continual state of transition, young women who earn their own living must constantly be seeking engagements. The utmost care is taken in making inquiries before such engagements are entered into. 185 applications for employment and 237 applications for nurses, clerks, typists, nurse maids, housekeepers, etc., have been received.

EDUCATIONAL.

Under the leadership of our Educational Committees classes have been organized in Cookery, Dressmaking, First Aid, Home Nursing, Conversational French, Literature, Shorthand and Typewriting, the making of Fancy Paper Articles, Millinery and Physical Culture. The total enrollment in these classes has been 218, an increase over last year of 82. Twenty five members of our St. John Ambulance classes successfully passed the examination—nine in First Aid and sixteen in Home Nursing. Both classes were conducted under the able leadership of Lt.-Col. Jennings. A course of lectures in Astronomy by Mr. Branda was also well attended. Several girls from our shorthand and typewriting classes have taken up as

pointments and filling them, we believe, satisfactorily. The admission fee for all these classes is a nominal one.

CLUBS.

An important part of the work of our Association is carried on through the medium of Clubs. A Club means "an association of persons for some common object," which object in all our clubs is—development: spiritual development through Bible study, mental development through lectures and discussions on subjects of vital importance and interest, social development through picnics, entertainments, social teas, etc. We would say but a brief word about each of the five clubs that meet weekly in the Central Building. Beginning with the senior, the Kinnaird Club, which is composed chiefly of married members, it comprises a membership of fifty-four. This club has had a particularly good year both in interest and attendance. Some of the subjects of special interest have been "Simple Dishes for Everyday Use," "Hints on Sickroom Management," "Food Suitable for Hot Weather," "Home Life in Germany," "Favourite Authors," etc. The Dorcas work done at the Central is carried on exclusively by members of this club, and deserves special commendation.

Next is the Social Service Club, composed entirely of young women, which comprises a membership of thirty-five. "The Young Woman in Social Life," "The Young Woman in Business," "The Young Woman in the Home," "A Girl and her Men Friends" and similar subjects have been presented and discussed. The Excelsior Club, composed entirely of young women residing in the Home, has a membership of 35. Excelsior girls have great enjoyed papers on "Charles Kingsley," "Longfellow," "Tennyson," and also some very interesting indoor gymkhanas.

Our Junior members from 12 to 16 are to be found in the Pansy Club, the Lily Club and the Bluebell Club (the two latter clubs meet in the schools at Mahim and Byculla), while those under twelve are to be found under the banner marked "Heartsease." These junior clubs represent the future of our Association, and we watch them with peculiar interest, remembering that "A flower when offered in the bud is no mean sacrifice."

SOCIAL.

These clubs also assist in meeting the social needs in the lives of our young women. Believing that where pure and uplifting recreations and amusements are available, the opposite will not be sought" we have aimed in this "to be found not wanting." The members of these clubs render valuable assistance in planning and carrying out socials and entertainments not only for their own members but for the general membership of the Association. A number of socials, lectures, concerts, etc., have been held during the year and have been much appreciated as shown by the good attendance at each.

We look forward to many more social gatherings during the coming year and would remind our members that the success of these lies largely with themselves, as the true essence of sociability is forgetfulness of self and appreciation of the disposition of fellow members.

BRANCHES.

All the activities of our Association are not confined to the Central Branch, for five Branches meet regularly in different parts of the City.

The Byculla and Mazagon Branch.—Bible classes and Dorcas meetings have been held by this Branch each week in the room at the Scottish High School. Several courses of Bible study were given during the year. A farewell social was given for Miss MacMurray before her departure in June. A large number of garments were made by the Dorcas class, and in December a sale of work was held, the proceeds of which were handed over to the Indian National Council.

Girgaum Branch.—The Bible class in this Branch has met regularly each week. A special meeting was conducted during the Week of Prayer and an offering of over Rs.7 added to the World's Penny Fund. The Dorcas class in this Branch is unusually large and has done excellent work.

Parel Branches.—A Bible class is held bi-weekly at G. I. P. Parel and at B. B. and C.I. Parel. The latter Branch has fifty per cent. of its members in its Bible study class.

Marathi Branch.—This Branch, a full report of which is given separately, has a membership of 168, being an increase of 22 over last year. Socials, lectures, Bible classes and meetings have been held regularly. It has suffered the loss of its faithful President Mrs. L. Frank Clark, who left India in October. Mrs. Macomish we are glad to state, has taken up the duties of President. The year just closed marked a distinct advance in this department of our work as the services of an all-time Indian vernacular secretary has been engaged—Phulwantabai.

FINANCE.

The Treasurer's report shows an opening balance of Rs. 1,999-6-2 and a closing balance of Rs. 988 6-3. This includes two heavy items of an abnormal nature, viz., Electric installation costing Rs. 3,770-6, which is completed; and colour-washing and painting the building inside and out, on account of which Rs. 2,000 has been paid and on which a further charge of about Rs. 1,000 has to be met. Taking this liability into consideration it will be seen that the closing balance is almost absorbed.

Donations have been made to the World's Committee of Rs. 50 and the entire support of one of our World Workers has been undertaken this year.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Three Bible women are now regularly employed, one having been added this year. These Bible women work among the women employed in the mills of Bombay where 22,000 Indian women earn a living. The Bible women preach in five of the mills at the noon hour, talk to the women in the third-class railway compartment and visit them in their chawls.

SPIRITUAL.

The foundation and cap stone of our Association activities being evangelistic, the spiritual purpose is kept to the front in all our undertakings. During the past year 19 Bible classes, services of song and other religious meetings have been held weekly with an average attendance of 225. The World's Week of Prayer in November was observed by union meetings at the Y. M. C. A. Special meetings at the different branches and three meetings for women only in our own hall. Like the red thread that runs though the rope of the British Navy, so the spiritual work of the Association permeates every part and every department.

THANKS.

The thanks of the Association are due to one and all Branch Secretaries, members of Committees, officers and members of clubs, and to the many volunteer helpers who have given such faithful and loyal service. Nor would we omit the members and friends who though unable to attend meetings or teach classes have helped by their gifts and their prayers. Above all we thank Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift.

CONCLUSION.

What has been written is but a brief summary of the work. Much that demands time and thought—and from which issue some of the greatest results in the sight of the Master—can never be reported. We rejoice that the truest record is kept only by Him.

We look forward to the coming year with the realisation that "there is much land still to be possessed"—but, God is able. The New Year lies in His hand, and we go forward "Not by might nor by power but by My Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

ADDRESS BY MRS. PROCTER.

Mrs. Procter then spoke and said:—In an Annual Meeting we look backward, forward and round, and so that that forward look may be an intelligent one let us know our possibilities, for knowledge is power. These have been days of great change and movement and industrial question. In Japan and in China schools and clubs have been formed. In one of the latter lately papers were read entitled "Rebellion against the mother-in law." "Restoration in female rights." They are awaking from the proud apathetic self-satisfaction of the ages: but new conditions create new needs and we claim that the Young Women's Christian Association is adapted or adaptable to meet these needs,

(a). Because it is a religious movement.

(b). Inter-denominational.

(c). World-wide with 500,000 members. It has Associations in every country in the world—in Marash, Russia, Cairo, Rome, Abbeokuta and Lagos, Johannesburg, Buenos Ayres, New Zealand and Australia, etc. In Japan at their summer conference of 150 girls two were baptized.

(d). The Association is for every woman, for the hard pressed and for the woman of leisure.

How is this adaptability actually working out?

(a). In membership, active and associate, there is room for any girl of good moral character, and we desire the co-operation of all our members.

(b) The Y. W. C. A. is the hand-maid of the churches by drawing in and thrusting out workers.

(c) It is a social force in industrial questions and in home-life, by classes for educational or physical culture. One girl remarked "You taught me first how to rest one set of muscles by using another. I am grateful for that help; but you taught me also that my body is the temple of the Holy Ghost and that knowledge has changed the whole world for me."

(d) It is a missionary force. The Women's Home Missionary Society say "15 years may seal the fate of China's religion."

To come to personal matters we must have enlarged aims. At the Berlin Conference to be held next June the subject brought forward will be (1) Industrial and social awakening, (2) Evangelistic awakening, (3) Missionary awakening. We have gone rapidly ever much ground and what do we see? Great fields, great possibilities and organisation; what more do we want? The lives of members, their co-operation, those who take as their standard that wonderful description of the Lord of all "Who came not to be ministered unto but to minister."

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of Bombay said:—I had thought of speaking, in the address which the Association asked me to give, on a subject which curiously connects itself with Mrs. Procter's address. I wish to speak about Prayer, and about a particular aspect of it. I remember when I was a small boy that I used to think that the earlier petitions of the Lord's Prayer did not matter very much; but when I came to the petition "Forgive us our trespasses" I understood that the prayer concerned myself. It is possible that you also may never have realised what the first three clauses of the Lord's Prayer mean: "Hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." The great lesson or command about prayer which is involved in these petitions is that prayer must always be upwards and outwards—upwards towards God and outwards towards man. The words are "Our Father," not "my Father"; "Hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come." Half of the prayer has gone and our personal needs are not even mentioned.

Most of us when we begin to pray, pray personal prayers for personal needs, and these are the subjects of our most ardent prayers. We ask that God will spare us some ill; perhaps that He will remove some sickness. Or as the need has come upon us, we have prayed for money or a position in which we could maintain ourselves with more comfort. If that is all, we have not learnt the lesson of the Lord's Prayer yet. I do not say that such prayers are wrong. Take the form of prayer "Lord, give me six pence;" those who would find fault with it are wrong, because God is a Father and wants us to tell Him our needs: they are right, since God does not want prayer to be selfish, and we must always add "if it be Thy will."

Our Lord's ideal leads us to see that true prayer is upwards and outwards, and we may ask how do these three clauses bear upon us here.

1. "Hallowed be Thy Name." This means that we ought to pray that God's name, wherever it is placed upon people, should always be kept holy. God's name is put upon all Christians, and in this petition we pray that it may never be disgraced, never discredited. Think of what this means in this land; is it not a most necessary prayer? We Christians are the representatives of Jesus Christ; if we do not live as Christians should, then this holy name is not hallowed, but discredited. But the thought goes deeper than this; the name in the Bible means the person and the person's power. God puts His own power into us, as is symbolised in the Lord's Supper; he condescends to act in us. We can use His power amiss; we can forget and misuse it, and then his name is not hallowed. And so you see that it is a prayer upwards; it is concerned with God's name and how it is used. And it cannot be a mere personal prayer, for it embraces all the persons who bare his name; and so it is at once outwards as well as upwards.

2. "Thy kingdom come." This petition is clearly not personal; for a kingdom is not one person; it takes many persons to make up a kingdom. It is 'Thy' kingdom, not 'my' kingdom. I do not pray that my position may be made better, but for Thy kingdom. And the kingdom is visible; this more ably needs to be said. It is important that all men in this place should recognise that God is king of ourselves, as you have just been singing in your Association hymn; it is important that people who did know that, and that they should point to Christian people, and say "this is a well-organised kingdom." Take us to the recognition of the great truth that we should be visibly one. Of that future unity of the Christian Church such a society as this is a prophesy; a prophesy, I say, not a substitute. The great one Church of Christ will contain all the bodies now miserably separated from each other, and in that Church each body will be given its due place and its full consideration. The great Church of Jesus Christ will be visibly one, a visible, tangible, living kingdom and one commanding the allegiance of the whole world.

3. "Thy will be done." We are right in praying this prayer in connection with ourselves every morning; as we say to ourselves 'These are my tasks and this is the work Thou hast given me to do,' so we must say every moment, every hour, "Thy will be done;" but remember it is God's will, and not God's will concerning me only, but His will for every one in the world. As I pray this prayer I imply that God's will cannot be done without the co-operation of all my brethren and sisters.

This all means that we must not only pray for ourselves but for others. While it is true that if we give away worldly riches we have less ourselves; yet if we give away spiritual riches we have more ourselves. The more we give away ourselves, our prayers for others, the more spiritual life we have ourselves. If we serve, if we spend ourselves for others, it is we who gain. "Give, and it shall be given unto you.....full measure, pressed down" Yes indeed; here is the motto of all true spiritual growth. And so this prayer teaches us to go out and spend; to be lavish with ourselves; and that is its message to your Association; that the more you work the more blessing you will get. If you want to make saints of people, pray for them; if you want to capture them, pray for them; if you want to convert them, pray for them. You all remember the story of how General Gordon had to interview an Arab chief, and how, before he started out for the interview, he prayed for him; it would be a difficult task, and he knew it; but he rode out over the desert, and speaking afterwards of the meeting he said "I felt that there was something between me and him, and that the interview was different to what I had expected." How often this occurs, yes, many, many times; and we find that God works in His own way. So as we go about the task of winning souls, let us first pray for them, and then we shall win them to the right. Let your prayer be always upwards and outwards, and as you grow in prayer in that direction, so you will really become in the fullest sense Christian.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan last evening presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools in the Town Hall, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen including the parents of the children and those interested in the Society's Schools.

The proceedings opened with a prayer after which the children of the Colaba, Byculla and John Connon schools went through a programme of musical drill and songs.

Rev. A. S. Crichton, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the report in which was stated:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

In presenting their report for the year the Committee desires to express its admiration of Mr. Wilkinson's services and its gratitude to him for all that he has done to make the Schools educationally efficient. The Committee desires also to thank all the other members of the staff for their conscientious and successful work. They record with special satisfaction the untiring efforts of Miss Evans on behalf of the John Connon school. The number on the roll is larger than it was last year, more especially in the John Connon School, which now has about 140 scholars, the largest number recorded since its foundation. The results as shown in the various examinations are very gratifying. In the Junior Cambridge Examination, besides other passes, one boy, won distinction in French. In the Cambridge Preliminary all the pupils who were presented passed, one boy taking honours, a distinction not gained by any other boy in this Presidency. In the Arts Examinations Byculla School did well, securing seventy per cent. of passes. For the first time in the history of the schools, pupils were presented for the third Grade Arts Examination. Of these two passed. The results obtained in the Government Scholarships and Matriculation Examinations are specially gratifying. Out of five scholarships awarded to the Bombay European Schools, three fell to pupils of the Scottish Schools. In the Matriculation Examination, nine pupils were successful, thus securing for our Schools a larger number of passes than has been gained by any other European school in the Presidency. There have been several changes in the staff during the year. On account of ill-health, Miss Teyen resigned, and Miss Jones was compelled to go on furlough to England. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. W. K. Duthie, M. A., and at the close of the year, a still further addition was made, in the appointment of Mr. Charles Kennedy, from the Government Training College, Sanawar, Punjab. The Committee is much indebted to Rev. A. J. Revnell and Rev. J. C. Matthew for their kindness in teaching Scripture to the Senior Classes at Byculla and John Connon schools respectively. The Jardine medal has been won by Adeline Reubens and the Macpherson Scholarship has been awarded to Robert Cunningham. The reports concerning former pupils of the Schools are very pleasing. Wood, who went home a little more than a year ago, won a prize of £40 for Mathematics, the first prize in that subject open to students of his year at his University. The girls continue to be taught needle work, and it is hoped that this branch of training will be still further developed in coming years. Games are not neglected. The boys play the usual seasonal sports, cricket, football and hockey. Attention is also given to the Cadet Corps, to which 35 of the boys belong. The girls sent in a team for the Tennis Tournament, and in the Badminton Tournament won the cup for the second year in succession. The Girls Games Club at John Connon School was indebted to Mr. Norman George and Mr. West for help in various ways; and at Byculla Mrs. Wilkinson most kindly assisted the Girls' Club, at considerable cost to herself. In conclusion the Committee thank all those who have contributed to the support of the schools and the donors of special prizes. They would appeal to the whole European Community to assist them in maintaining and improving the efficiency of these schools, which, they believe, have an important part to play in the education of the resident European population of this city. Mr. William has asked me to express his personal thanks to Miss Evans "who is" he says "a tower of strength"; also to the following teachers at John Connon:—to Mr. Duthie for his able work, to Miss Thorley for helping the scholarship examination, and to Miss Boyton, whose work has called for the commendation of the Inspector, and to Miss George for her sympathetic work amongst the infants. In connection with the Byculla school he desires to thank Mr. D'Souza for his helpfulness in all departments, within and without the class-rooms, also to Miss Fort and Miss Thomas for their zealous work and to Miss West for her careful supervision of the sewing.

Mr. D. M. Inglis made a few remarks in reference to the report, the adoption of which he supported. He said that a more satisfactory report was never before presented. The last year's results were owing to the efficient management of Mr. Wilkinson. The latter's ceaseless devotion and hard work were known to him and the Committee and they expressed their admiration of his work. Mr. Wilkinson had shown very good results in spite of the difficulty in securing good teachers. Referring to the financial position of the Society Mr. Inglis said he had to thank the kind and good friends who assisted them in time of their financial difficulty which was felt more keenly at the beginning of the year.

The report was adopted by acclamation and the Honorary Secretary announced the office bearers and members of the Committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. Stewart Milne, (Chairman); Mr. A. D. Shanks, Treasurer, Rev J. C. Matthew and Rev. A. S. Crichton, Joint Honorary Secretaries, and the following Committee: Mr. D. M. Inglis, Capt. Potts, Mr. George Service, Mr. F. G. H. McLeod, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. J B. Crichton, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. T. Murdoch, Rev. A. J. Revnell and Mr. G. W. Fritchly.

Mrs. Mackichan then distributed the prizes.

DR. MACKICHAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman then addressed the assembly. He eulogised the efforts of those connected with the Institution, and begged to be allowed to say that he considered that the work which Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson had done in connection with the schools during the past days was one for which they all could not but be grateful to them. He could also say that there was no gentleman engaged in educational work in connection with the schools who devoted more of his time, efforts and strength to the work than Mr. Wilkinson. (Cheers). It was delightful to see that his strenuous labour was appreciated in the Scottish community. It was permitted to the Scotsmen to boast at least once a year (laughter) in that very Hall, and Scotsmen spoke of themselves in terms of the highest admiration. But during the past year no such opportunity was given as no annual celebration was observed in that place. Perhaps, they might take the opportunity that night, and having something really to boast of might indulge themselves as the Scottish Community in self-congratulation, (Cheers). If Scotland had any reason to congratulate herself, he thought it was upon her educational work. Gathered together at the meeting, they found that Scotland was a force—a strong and a growing force—in the Scottish Community of this city, and they were not sorry to observe that those preachers of Scottish work and character who had made their country and their people, were being re-produced in the work that had been shown by Scotsmen of this country (Cheers). The educational work referred to in the report, reminded him of what was done in the old days in Scotland when with small resources and with intense devotion, schoolmasters were able to turn out most successful results. From how many little schools in Scotland had men gone up to the University direct and won the highest distinction for themselves and for those who fought them? It wasn't the endowment alone that made for the success of the school, but the enthusiasm of its teachers and the devotion of its workers and the good heart and good spirit of its pupils, and in those schools in Bombay they had all these combined. But yet he would like to say to the Scottish community, there assembled that night, that it was not well to press that doctrine too far as there was some danger along with it in this city of Bombay. He was not sure that those schools had ever received from the community the full amount of support to which they were entitled to make them successful without entailing upon the workers more than what they could truly bear. They hoped that the schools would be so strengthened in coming years, that excessive amount of time and labour would not devolve on the devoted and willing workers who were giving their life to the service. They were not apt to forget that out of the schools conducted by the Society, at least one of them was the largest European school in the city. He thought it was well that Scottish community of Bombay should realise the importance of the work which those schools were doing. The children were being taught after the model of their own Scottish education which had turned out men who distinguished themselves in the various services of the country.

On the motion of Rev A J. Revnell, a hearty vote of thanks, was passed to Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 23.

The Government of H. H. the Nizam has notified that a meeting will be held in the Address Room of the Chudderghaut Public Gardens on the 11th proximo, for the purpose of regulating the procedure to be followed by the Legislative Council in accordance with certain Sections of the Act No. III of 1309 Fasli, which has been in operation for nearly the whole of the past decade. The Revenue Secretary, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, will preside, and two non-officials will be elected for membership on the Council. The votes—or right of votes rather—will be restricted to a special class of Jagirdars and gentlemen of position.

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The proposal which was set on foot over three years ago for the construction of a feeder line, from Nampally to Falaknuma, is now becoming an accomplished fact, as the work of laying down the permanent-way has been commenced. The line skirts the city of the capital to a certain extent, and may have a diplomatic significance, inherent in itself. But that is no question for discussion from a Railway point of view. The course the line will take is from Nampally to Sitarampett, thence to Karwan, Tarbund, and Janoomah, terminating at Falaknumah. If the object of this extension—apart from other designs—is to tap the population of the City and afford general convenience, more directly in the way of commerce, then anybody acquainted with its topography would assuredly suggest that the line should be taken further and create useful communications between certain suburban centres. In my humble opinion, it should run from Falaknumah to Chundriaguta, through Pisal Bunda, Champapett, Malakapett, Chota Umbaripett, Chota Uppal, and Mashirabad, terminating at Secunderabad. This will help commerce to a large extent, and so too passenger traffic; and it is possible that thereby deserted villages will be transformed into lively little towns and invite people stricken by the September floods to settle down there.

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Just the other day I pointed out reasons why the 55-Year Age Rule should be made absolute, and, as a sample of what heads of departments will not or cannot do, I shall—reluctantly of course—describe what is now on the "tapis." I am credibly informed that a Parsi gentleman, who has been recently retired with pension from another State, is to be drafted into H. H. Nizam's Public Works Department, and thus another "superannuatee" is added to the list. It is difficult to construe what this craving after superannuatees means. If the State really wants outside assistance, let it get it by all means; but get what is worth getting. The British Indian Service has a fine list of young capable officers in different lines of business—really capable men, theoretically and practically—and it is from such a source that the Nizam's Government, if reduced to the necessity of foreign importation, should seek recruits.

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Certain rules have been issued by H. H. Nizam's Government, relative to the acceptance of gifts and presents by other than menial servants of Government. An official shall not, without the previous sanction of the Prime Minister, accept—directly or indirectly, on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—any gift, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof, from any person, whether subject of His Highness or not. This is Rule No. 1, and its full value is most reassuring, though a humiliating, tacit suggestion of the Government's want of confidence in its officials as a class or of the necessity for its formulation. Unfortunately, the exceptions to this rule are such—or read to the casual reader as such—as to defeat its real aim, and in this re ard I shall recur to the subject in my next. Rule No. 2 prescribes, that when a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, it should be delivered up to Government, unless the Prime Minister directs otherwise by a special order. The wording in this little sentence is curious and somewhat misleading The first mental suggestion on reading it is, what constitutes "substantial value"? Is it a bag of money, a valuable article of jewellery, or something else, including fish, fowl, and fruit? Suppose all these fall under the purview of the rule, is the Minister justified in making legal, by a simple personal cognizance, that which is expressly illegal in the face of the rule? Rule 3 surpasses the others. It enacts that the Prime Minister or the Assistant Ministers may accept ceremonial gifts, but that a correct account of such must be rendered to His Highness. By ceremonial gifts, the utmost we can understand is the ordinary Nazars that are offered twice during the year, that is, for Bakr and Ramzan Eid, if we except personal servants of the Ministers, who for every domestic event of congratulation or joy, go on their bended knees and make their loyal offerings, either in kind or money. But coming to that part of the rule which enjoins that a correct rendering of ceremonial gifts should be made to the Nizam, I do not know how this will be done. Suppose we take the Nazars of the last Bakr Eid, could the amount presented be "correctly" gauged? The Minister, for example, on the day of the Eid ceremony, sits on a "musnad," beside which is a tray into which all the rupees that are "nazred" are transferred. When the ceremony is over, the "Shagrid Pesha" takes charge of the tray and its contents, and is able to do what he likes with it, and he may not be like Cæsar's wife! The Minister himself would not know what the tray contained, and how is a correct account to be submitted to His Highness? By the way, amongst the Assistant Ministers is the Assistant Minister of Finance, who is an European. Are we to take it that he also accepts, or is expected to accept, ceremonial gifts according to tradition? I scout the idea, and think that the rule under reference needs some specific illumination.

The District Mahomedan Educational Conference met a Kesbergunj yesterday, Syed Nawabali Chaudhury presiding.

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC TEST CASE.

Hearing at Pretoria.

MERITS NOT DECIDED.

Before Justices Bristowe and Curlewis the appeal of Shapurji Randeria was heard at Pretoria on the 24th ultimo. This was an appeal against Mr. Jordan's decision and the points to be decided were whether there was a Registrar appointed under the Act and whether deportation beyond the Transvaal border was legal.

Mr. Jeppe, with him Mr. Home was for the appellant. Mr. De Waal for the Crown.

Mr. Jeppe, having stated the nature of the appeal, Mr. De Waal, for the Crown, raised the preliminary point that no appeal lay, and referred to the case of "Rex. v. Bhyat" (S.C. 1906, page 458, where) it was laid down that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction, as the proceedings were not rightly criminal proceedings. According to "Ex-parte Herzberg" proceeded counsel, to enter the Colony without a permit was not a criminal act; only under Sub-section 4 of Section 2 of Act 15 of 1907, was a criminal offence so committed. A man to become a prohibited immigrant in this sense must have been in the Colony before; it was only when he could not show his registration certificate and was deported in consequence that he became a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Justice Bristowe said that a prohibited immigrant was not necessarily a person who had been in the country once and had been ordered to leave. A person could be a prohibited immigrant when he entered the Colony for the first time. Then the conditions under the present law were not the same as under the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1903. As a matter of fact, said his Lordship, Randeria was not a prohibited immigrant in the meaning of the Ordinance referred to.

Mr. De Waal replied that the man was not a prohibited immigrant now; once he was removed across the border he would become a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Justice Curlewis said that the man had been ordered to leave the Colony and had failed to comply with the law.

Mr. De Waal: He has only been ordered to leave. Continuing, he said the judgment given in the case was "the accused has failed to satisfy me on both these points, I order him to be removed from this Colony." Before that was carried out, said Mr. De Waal, the appeal was noted. But immediately the accused was put across the border and attempted to return he was a prohibited immigrant. It was purely, he contended, an administrative act, and no penalty at the present stage was attached to it. The penalty could only be inflicted when the accused, having been ordered to leave, attempted to re-enter the Colony. Only then if convicted, and if ordered to leave, he was fined and imprisoned, could he rightly appeal to the Court. If a man failed to leave a warrant could be issued for his arrest, but the appellant was not under arrest at the present moment.

Refering to "Ex-parte Herzberg," counsel said that Section 43 of Proclamation 21, of 1902, defined the powers of the Supreme Court. In the case of "Rex. v. Bhyat," the Supreme Court found that it had no power to interfere with the order of the Magistrate, the action of the latter being purely administrative. Counsel submitted that the principle in the present case was the same as that in the cases quoted, and the present appellant's remedy was to apply for a writ of "habeas corpus" as soon as hands were laid upon him to execute the order of the Magistrate. As the order now before the Court was a purely administrative one it did not come within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

THE JUDGMENT.

After Mr. Jeppe's reply, Mr. Justice Bristowe, in giving judgment, said: In this case an appeal is brought by Shapurji Jewanji Randeria against an order made by the Assistant Resident Magistrate of Johannesburg under Section 7 of Act 36 of 1908, for his deportation. The circumstances under which the case arose are that the appellant was asked by a police officer under Section 9 of this Act to produce his registration certificate. He failed to produce that certificate, and he said at the same time that he had got no certificate, and that he claimed to be exempt from the necessity of having a certificate on the grounds that he had passed the education test, and also, I suppose, the monetary test required by the Immigration Restriction Act, and in consequence was not a prohibited immigrant, and that this Section did not apply. That contention fails. He was brought before the Magistrate under Section 7, and the Magistrate had then to consider whether the Act affected him under the following Section. The first point the Magistrate had to consider was whether Randeria had a certificate, the second point was whether the time for applying for that certificate had expired, and the third point was whether, if he had no certificate and the time had expired, there was some good reason why he had not applied for that certificate within the specified period. That was all that the Magistrate had to consider under the Act. The appellant did not satisfy the Magistrate upon those points as a matter of fact he did not attempt to satisfy the Magistrate. His position was that he had no certificate and that he was not bound to have a certificate. Thereupon the Magistrate made on order for his deportation, and the appellant is now protesting against that order. The preliminary objection stated by Mr. De Waal is on the ground that no appeal arises in this case, and that is the point that we have to decide. It is not necessary with the view that we take of this case to express any opinion with regard to the grounds of the appeal because we think that this preliminary objection must succeed. The right of appeal from a Magistrate's decision is fixed by statute. Under Section 42 of the Magistrate's Court Proclamation an appeal lies from any person who has been convicted by the judgment of the Court of a Resident Magistrate, and by Section 18 of the Administration of Justice Proclamation, the Supreme Court is given the power to hear appeals from all inferior Courts from which such appeals may lie, so that Section carries the matter no farther. We have to decide upon Section 42 of the Magistrate's Court Proclamation, and under that Section there can only be an appeal where there is a conviction, and the question which we have to decide is whether an order of deportation made by a Magistrate under this Act 36 of 1908 is a conviction. It seems to me that whatever else a conviction may mean it at all events implies that there must be an offence against the law, and the question is whether any offence against the law has been committed in this case. Now all the appellant has shown is that he has entered the Colony, and it is no offence to enter the Colony. Under the common law any person is lawfully entitled to enter the Colony, there is no statutory provision against it. The only statutory provision made against it is that of the entry into the Colony of prohibited immigrants. The appellant in this case, as the case is before us now, is not a prohibited immigrant. But if he, after the present order made against him, comes back into the Colony again he will be a prohibited immigrant, but at the present moment he is not a prohibited immigrant, and that being so he has committed no offence under the statute law of this country, and as he has committed no offence under the statute law he has committed no offence under the common law. But although the entry into this Colony by an Asiatic being a prohibited immigrant is not in itself an offence, still the power to ask him whether he possesses a registration certificate comes in, and a man if he has no certificate may be taken before a Magistrate and the action taken in this case may follow. The question is what is the nature of the order which the Magistrate made? I say that it is not a conviction because there was no criminal offence. If it is not a conviction it seems to me that this appeal cannot succeed. I think that the true view of this action is as was laid down in an earlier case, that of "Bhyat versus the Crown," where it was held that the Act was an administrative order, so also the order made by the Magistrate in this case is an administrative order. The case of Herzberg is very much in point with the present case. The difference between them is very narrow and the cases may be said to be on all fours. In the case of "Herzberg versus Rex," an order was made by the Magistrate directing a person to leave the Colony under Ordinance 38 of 1902, Section 21, and application was made to the Court to stay that order until proceedings could be brought in review, and Mr. Justice Smith who decided the case, held that the application could not succeed, and the grounds upon which he held this was that the order was an administrative order. The Section under which that order was made was Section 21 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. That Section in one particular is on all fours with Section 7 of Act 36 of 1908. Under Section 36 a man is brought before a Magistrate without a warrant, and if he fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he is the lawful holder of a registration certificate, the onus in this case as under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, being thrown upon the person brought before the Magistrate, the Magistrate has to consider whether he has discharged the onus thrown upon him, and if he does not, then in the present Section, as in Section 21 of the old statute, it is compulsory upon the Magistrate to make this order. The only difference between the two Sections is that in the one case he is ordered to leave the Colony and in the other case it is compulsory on him to do so. On that Section Sir William Smith held that it was an administrative order and was compulsory, and that decision was followed by the Supreme Court in the case of "Bhyat versus Rex" and the similar order made under the Peace Preservation Act in the case of "Barber versus Rex." seems to support the same view. In the first case the order was made to leave the country, and the appeal in that case was not from that order but from a conviction upon an offence of being in the country after having been ordered to leave. These three cases seem to me to apply to this application and they confirm the view that the appellant not being a prohibited immigrant, not having been convicted no offence has been proved against him. Mr. Jeppe has argued that it is not an administrative order because in the first place a warning was given. Well the warning was a mere police matter. The police have the power under the Section to arrest a man, to keep him in custody and to bring him before the Magistrate, and if it is for their own convenience they have the power of instead of detaining him in custody to let him go. The warrant is not in itself a charge and if the police chose to proceed without any warrant at all it seems to me that they have the right to do so. Even although I had any doubt upon that point, I think that I ought to follow the opinion of Mr Justice Smith in the case of "Herzberg versus Rex." Mr. Jeppe puts forward another argument based upon the Immigration Restriction Act of 1907, and he said that this must be a criminal offence and the order of the Magistrate must be a conviction because it has the effect of Section 11 of the Immigration Restriction Act. "I am not at all satisfied that the consequences mentioned in Section 11 do come under the Ordinance. It is not an order made under the Immigrants' Restriction Act at all, and the only way to make it so is to say that it comes under the Act of 1908, which says that an order made under that Section shall be deemed to be an order made under Section 6 of the Immigration Restriction Act. What that part of the clause means I do not understand. As a matter of fact there is no order made under the Immigration Restriction Act except in one case only. If he might be permitted to say so, it appeared to be a case of bad drafting, and it is a matter for the Colonial Secretary." It is argued that it is not an appeal, that it is a review. A review is a totally different thing from an appeal. This is not an application for a review; it is an appeal, and it can only be turned into an application for review by consent, which would require an amendment of the whole procedure. At all events Mr. Jeppe will have to satisfy us that there is a "prima facie" case in order to bring this case in the form of a case for review. I do not think that it would be possible to suggest that the Magistrate has not acted in accordance with the statute or that he has failed to observe any of the provisions which the statute requires to be done, or that he has done anything which under the statute is "ultra vires." Therefore I think that the preliminary objection raised by Mr. De Waal must succeed and that this Court has no jurisdiction to hear an appeal in the present case, and the present application must therefore be dismissed. Mr. De Waal do you ask for costs?

Mr. De Waal: No, my Lord.

Mr. Justic Bristowe: The appeal is dismissed without costs.

Mr. Justice Curlewis, delivering a concurring judgment remarked that he regretted having to say that he did not understand Section 7 of the Act under which the appellant was charged. The Section gave the power to a Magistrate to make an order of deportation which was to be deemed to be an order under Section 6 of the Immigrants' Restriction Act. But on reading that Section the learned Judge could not make out what order was meant. He didn't say that there was no meaning in it. He (the Judge) could not see it.

WHAT IS THE POSITION NOW?

Mr. Polak writes as follows to the Johannesburg Press:—The Asiatic appeal has failed, but that does not dispose of the main issues raised—that there is no Registrar appointed under the new Asiatic Act, and that deportation beyond the Colonial border is illegal. The only thing that the Supreme Court has decided is that these questions cannot be brought forward by way of appeal. As Justice Curlewis remarked at the hearing, there is no wrong without a remedy. Accordingly, when the time arrives, we shall undoubtedly move the Court anew, though, no doubt, through some other channel. In the meanwhile, what is the legal position? The Chief Justice has condemned in unmeasured terms the Anti Asiatic clause of the Immigrants' Restriction Act, and has practically declared the Act of 1907 to be inconsistent with the new Act. Last Thursday's judgment, too, makes confusion worse confounded. According to the view of the Court, the not holding of a registration certificate under the new Act does not constitute an offence, and the Judges found it difficult to understand the meaning of the last clause of Section 7 of the Act, which says that the order of deportation made by a magistrate shall be deemed to be an order made under Section 6 of the Immigrants' Restriction Act. There is, as Justice Bristowe pointed out, no order made under that Section of the Immigrants' Restriction Act, except in one case only, which does not apply—in other words, it is difficult to give effect to the deportation order contemplated by Section 7 of the Validation Act. The legal effect of orders made under such a vaguely worded Section, I will not examine, at the present juncture, but I would draw attention to the fact that the Act was conceived and hurriedly drafted within a few hours; and this is what Justice Bristowe thinks of the Section under review:—"If I might be permitted to say so, it appears to be a case of bad drafting, and it is a matter for the Colonial Secretary." The opinion of the Indians is that the three Acts bristle with difficulties and anomalies. An amendment of the Immigrants' Restriction Act and the new Act and the repeal of the Act of 1907 are absolutely necessary for a proper working of the Asiatic legislation. The principle of entry of educated Asiatics has now been conceded. Apart, therefore, from passive resistance, is it not the duty of the Press and the public to advocate repeal of the Act of 1907 and the amendment of the Immigration Act, so as, on the one hand, to free it from the taint of the Asiatic Act, and, on the other, to make the education test, if it be not severe enough, so severe, at the discretion of the Minister, as to exclude whomsoever he likes without interference from the Courts of Law. We have surely now enough in this Colony of Administrative Acts over which the Court have no control.

PLAYS THAT WON'T TALK.

It is not only the poor young man without a reputation who cannot get his play produced. Mr. Hay Cameron has just let the world into the secret that Mr. Kipling has written a play which nobody will undertake to put on the stage.

We mourn over the fact. It aggravates us. But we hope, and shall keep on hoping, that some day we may see this play. For it happens to be a dramatisation of the delightful "Jungle Book," which thousands of children, small and grown-up, would surely welcome to the theatre. Think of the joy of seeing and hearing those magnificently wise and eloquent animals begotten of Mr. Kipling's imagination! Mr. Hay Cameron conjures up a fancy picture of them wandering about in the moonlight (which is limelight), with fire-flies illuminating the scene, and Oriental music not to speak of Oriental perfumes, adding strength to the necessary Oriental illusion.

But several managers to whom the play has been shown, while they recognise the beauties of its text, "fear that the difficulties of production would prove insurmountable." To tell the truth, animals are awkward creatures to put on the stage. If they are real they sometimes perform antics not at all in the spirit of the drama. In this case they would have to be sham, seeing that the genuine animal who can talk as well as Mr. Kipling's creations has not yet been found, even by Professor Garner, of monkey fame; and on sham animals the skin generally hangs with absurd looseness, while the human frame beneath betrays itself woefully. By all accounts, the undramatic appearance of the lower forms of life has troubled the producers of M. Rostand's new play more than a little. The characters in this comedy of "Chanticler" are mostly birds, farmyard birds, and there is difficulty in making an actress "look nice" in nothing but feathers. Still, M. Rostand's work is to be shown in all its beauty some day. So we have been confidently assured by Parisian correspondents for years past. And here again we keep on hoping.

BY THE WAY.

PROFESSOR ERNST HAECKEL.

It is just ten years since Professor Ernst Haeckel, in the preface to his "Riddle of the Universe," said "I am wholly a child of the nineteenth century; and with its close I draw the line under my life's work." Yet he had delayed until now his retirement into private life. Almost an octogenarian, the famous scientist will in future restrict his activities to the marvellous Phylogenetic Museum which the generosity of the German people, and notably German Royalties, enabled him to establish at Jena, and which was opened with great ceremony in March 1907. The "Riddle" marked the end of Haeckel's long studies into the monistic view of the universe, and the Jena Phylogenetic Museum—the only one of its kind in existence—he looks upon as the crown to his life work, destined to bring together the result of all modern investigations into man's descent and the close relationship betweed him and all other mammals.

A FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Millions of copies of a beautiful early portrait of the late Queen were in daily use for many years on the postage stamps of her reign. Mr. Fred J. Melville, in an illustrated history of the first postage stamps, shows the origin of the portrait, which was first engraved on the City Medal by William Wyon, R. A., struck in 1837 in commemoration of her Majesty's first visit to the City of London after her accession. Wyon's portrait was a great favourite with the Queen herself. "Time and again," says Mr. Melville, "it was suggested to her Majesty to permit the portrait to be replaced on the later stamps of her reign by contemporary portraits, but the Queen always retained a sentimental interest for the beautiful early portrait."

ARTISTS WHO COLLABORATED.

In the book referred to, "Great Britain: Line Engraved Stamps" (Peckitt), there are portraits of the various eminent artists who collaborated in the preparation of the stamps, and there is even a niche of honour given to the engine-turner who used the wonderful "rose engine" to engrave the background, which was to defy the forger, with notable success. Wyon, the originator of the portrait, was an R.A., and the leading seal engraver of his time, Henry Corbould, F.S.A., made a drawing from Wyon's medal, and the credit of the engraving of the portrait is shared by the eminent Charles Heath and his son Frederick.

A RURAL POSTWOMAN'S WALK.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson, "unestablished rural postwoman from Melrose to Gattonside," retired on the 31st ult., after thirty years and eight months' service. During this long period, according to "St. Martin's Le Grand," she has not once been late on duty and has only been absent on sick leave for fourteen days. During her period of service the old lady has walk 13 1/2 miles a day—129,392 miles in all—or a distance equal to more than five times round the world.

IDLE SHIPS.

According to "Engineering," the orders recently placed with British shipbuilders are ridiculously small when measured by the producing facilities, and although only 275 vessels of over 500 tons were built last year, as compared with about 500 in each of the three or four preceding years, there has so far been little effect on the freight market. There is still an over supply of tonnage according to one owner, there is lying up idle shipping equal to a million and a quarter tons.

THE OLD STORY OF "MOULTED PLUMES."

In an article on the Plumage Bill, in the Winter Number of "Bird Notes and News" (3, Hanover-square, W.), an answer is given to the statement which is being circulated by the plume trade to the effect that "osprey" feathers are moulted plumes, obtained from breeding-grounds of heron and egret. The specific letter in support of this theory dates, it appears, from Buenos Ayres, and speaks of the feathers being picked out of the water under protected rookeries, and also from the lining of nests. The Venezuelan Blue-book, Mr. Quelch, formerly of the British Guiana Museum, and an experienced ornithologist, Mr H. E. Dresser, and the "Auk" are cited in absolute disproof of this theory and it is pointed out that the heron does not line its nest with feathers.

BRITISH MILLIONARIES IN THE MAKING.

That America has no monopoly of the romances of commerce is proved by the career of the late Mr. George Singer, who has just died at Coventry and who, starting as a mechanic, amassed one of the greatest fortunes ever made in the cycle industry. Sir William Arrol, whose career has been still more romantic, began his working life, as a child of nine, in a cotton-mill; Sir Christopher Furness's fortune was cradled behind a grocer's counter; Sir Alfred Jone's on a stool in a shipping office; and Mr. Whitely's in a Wakefield draper's shop. Sir Donald Currie, at fourteen, was learning clerk's work at Greenock; at the same age Sir Richard Tangye was a pupil teacher on £1 a year, plus board lodging, and clothes; Sir John Leng's start was as an ill-paid reporter; and at nine years of age Sir Thomas Lipton is proud te recall that he was able to add a weekly half-crown to the poor family purse by errand-boy's work in Glasgow.

THE DIFFERENCE.

She stood on the step of a Chelsea motor-'bus tentatively, stylish and trim, and the conductor reached for the bell-cord.

"Does this 'bus go to the Land's End?" she inquired, as one who is sure of the answer.

"No, ma'am," replied the conductor, stolidly. Sundry passengers on opposite sides exchanged surreptitious smiles. The lady gasped.

"But doesn't it go in that direction?" she protested, with an appealing glance at the double row of interested faces.

"No, ma'am," was the answer again, distinctly incorrect this time, for the 'bus certainly was due to proceed at least three miles in the direction of Cornwall. But reassurance was at hand—a voice came from the dusky depths, a voice uncultered may be, but full of sympathy.

"Ow abaht the 'World's' End pub, Miss?"

"Ah, that's it—the 'World's' End," repeated the unsettled one. "You go there?"

"Jump in, ma'am," exclaimed the conductor, jerking the bell-cord with a suspicion of asperity. "Now you 'do' know where you want to get to."

And the other passengers, heartened up, leaned back into the petroliferous gloom as the engine chattered and screamed in its iron cage.

NEXT Session a Bill, it is stated, will be introduced in the House of Lords on behalf of the Hop-Pickers' Defence League, to prohibit the use of chemical preservatives in the brewing of beer. This was one of the recommendations of the Select Committee which sat last Session. The recommendation was incorporated in the Government Bill, which was withdrawn owing to the opposition with which it was met.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SHORT SKIRT.

The recent snowstorm which left the streets in all directions covered with slush and mud showed forth once more how indispensable is the short skirt in a woman's wardrobe. I heard the other day, writes a Paris lady correspondent, of a fashionable tailor who absolutely refused to make any skirt but one long and clinging for a customer. One would like to have made the autocrat take a five miles' walk over London's snow-covered streets in a long, clinging skirt. The attitude, on the face of it, is, of course, absurd in these days when duchesses will defy winter's worst blizzards to open charity sales in in the East-end, and when travelling at all times, in all sorts of vehicles, is the fashion of the hour. A well-cut short skirt ought always to be in reserve, and the tailor who knows his business makes its confection his special care. A becoming, smartly cut skirt is one of the most difficult garments to find, and only a sartorial artist can turn it out.

HOW TO WEAR IT.

That Frenchwoman is never without a short skirt; however fashions may vary, this is one that lasts. At the present moment, more short skirts than long are to be seen in Paris; with tailor-made costumes, be it understood. The pleated skirt seems to be nearing the end of its popularity, for the very good reason that it fails in the one quality which gives the short skirt its "raison d'etre"—utility. As a tailor explained to me, unless a pleated skirt be worn very short, well above the ankles, it is more uncomfortable than a really long skirt; the weight of the pleats and the tendency towards expansiveness which they must have, make, them particularly liable to gather up damp and dust. "A pleated skirts is charming for walking on a dry, frosty day, but should never be worn in wet weather." Experience has proved to many of us how true is this diction. A plainly cut short skirt can be worn with comfort an inch and a half longer than the pleated. Thus at the moment the trim neat skirt of the Parisienne just lets her pretty, well shod feet be seen.

PROPER SHAPE.

The newest short skirt is cut is one, two, or three pieces, with very little width—it is trimmed with buttons and pipings and the inevitable braid. One such skirt in moss green cloth was braided all over, except for an apron shaped panel in the front, which really looked as if it had been forgotten; the coat had the same patchy appearance, being embroidered all over, except for a simulated waistcoat arrangement and the upper parts of the sleeve—this, however, was one of the eccentric costumes; a more practical was in navy blue serge, the skirt embroidered in soutache in a variation of the key pattern; the skirt of the coat was embroidered in the same way, but the lower part of the material was cut away, and left a series of tabs, which looked pretty and becoming. These skirts are very difficult to make owing to the bias cut—they must be thoroughly weighted and stretched before being made up, otherwise they sag and get uneven round the edge. In a long-trained skirt this is not so noticeable, but in a short skirt it is fatal. The narrow, neat, trim skirts that one sees on every second woman in Paris are then by no means so plain or simple as they look—they are entirely beyond the skill of either the home or the small dressmaker. This new shape is about the only style in short skirts I have ever seen becoming to the elderly woman who is no longer slender; but she must be careful to wear the coat which goes with them of suitable cut. It should not be too tight and should fall well over the hips. It is the temptation of the imp of the perverse, I suppose, which makes so many stout, elderly women wear the bolero or Eton coat with a short skirt; it is invarably unbecoming. Another point for the woman who wants to wear a short skirt and look her best is to see that the blouse or bodice is of the same colour and that the skirt be not cut too high over the waist; this takes off the dumpy impression which has made the woman in a short, dark skirt and a light-coloured blouse such a boon to the caricaturists.

THE ACROSS-INDIA MOTOR TEST.

Progress of the Trip.

INTERESTING REPORT ON ROADS.

Mr. J. A. Taylor and Mr. Hibbert, who, as already announced in order to answer the question as to whether long distance motor touring is possible in India by an ordinary motorist with an ordinary touring car, are making an attempt to reach Bombay in Captain Leather's 18-25 Siddley car, have reached Agra. From that station the travellers wired to the "Statesman" the following report of their progress yesterday morning:—

After seeing most of the interesting sights at Benares, we started the following morning on a short run to Allahabaad, and in due course found ourselves on the Grand Trunk Road. The whole length to Allahabad is about eighty-five miles, all of which was in splendid condition: in fact quite equel to the best roads anywhere. Its condition reflects the greatest credit to those responsible.

Just outside Allahabad we had to cross the Jumna River on a pontoon bridge. The supports at this end of the bridge lead slipped, and the sepoy on duty warned us not to cross; but after examining the bridge we decided to risk it, as the only other alternative was to have gone back. No doubt the condition of the bridge has been reported and will be made right shortly.

The traffic on the road was very great, as a large number of pilgrims were making their way to bathe, on the occasion of their festival, at the Fort, where the Ganges and Jumna meet. We arrived safely at Allahabad and took in a supply of petrol. The following morning we made an early start for Cawnpore: got on to the Grand Trunk Road at the 499th milestone. From the 503rd to the 518th miles the road was bad, the ground being broken in many places and very lumpy. After the 518th milestone the road improved until we got to Cawnpore. Petrol can be had there.

We started the following morning for Agra, a distance of about 180 miles.

For eleven miles out on the Delhi road, the road was very bad, and has not been properly looked after. The last stretch of eighty miles was much better. We then struck the Agra road, which is seventy-five miles. This was in really fine condition, and fast travelling would have been possible but for the crowds of pilgrims on the road. We arrived safely at Agra about five in the evening, and have now accomplished half the journey, doing over 700 miles since we started.

We have not had to touch a screw on the Siddley car, which has simply gone like a watch all through. The Dunlop tyres have served us splendidly, the only trouble being caused by picking up a bullock shoe on our way to Benares. After an examination at the journey's end we found it had cut the cover rather badly, so we decided to take no risks and changed it. As this cover had already done 5,700 miles we thought it had earned a rest.

We leave to-morrow for Gwalior. It will be rest-houses hereafter all the way to Bombay, so it should be interesting to see how we fare. We expect to get petrol at Indore. It can also be had, we understand, at Gwalior.

We hope to reach Bombay on Wednesday night.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ROYALTIES' INCOMES.

The donations given by the various Royalties of Europe for the relief of the sufferers in the recent terrific Italian earthquake make a comparison of the several incomes interesting. The Tsar, of course, is the richest monarch in the world, and probably the richest that has ever lived. His total annual revenue is about £80,000,000; but expenses are proportionately heavy, and after he has paid for the upkeep of his million square miles of cultivated lands and forests, as well as the expenses of his mines in Siberia, it would seem that he has none too much. King Edward receives £470,000, but little more than a fourth of this goes into the privy purse. A stipulated sum is invariably put aside for household expenses, salaries, pensions, charities, rewards, etc. The Reichstag allows the German Emperor about £130,000. He has also a salary as King of Prussia, which amounts to about £787,500. He has great estates and many resources at his disposal, but his expenses are tremendous.

THE SMALLEST INCOME.

The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary and therefore like the German Emperor, draws two salaries. The amount of each in his case, is nearly £662,500. The King of Italy receives about £750,000 a year, but out of this allowances are paid to the Queen-Dowager, to the Duke of Genoa, and to the children of the Duke of Aosta. King Alfonso has an allowance of £357,500, and as provision is made for other members of the Spanish royal family outside of this the sum quoted is practically all his own to spend as he pleases. Leopold II. receives about £175,000, but he has keen business instincts, and all the world knows of the way in which he augments his salary to gratify his luxurious tastes. The smallest salary paid by any Power to its Chief is the £12,500 allowed by Congress to the American President.

WHAT THE KING WEARS.

The King's recent visit to Brighton has done much towards setting men's fashions there. His Majesty is probably the best-dressed man in England, and as boots are most important for the man who desires to be well turned out, it will be of interest if I refer to his Majesty's preferences in this direction. To take material first, he never wears either box calf or glace kid, but for his walking boots prefers the vamp cut from patent kid or fine blacking leather, and naturally the best procurable. The boots and shoes are all made from lasts modeled to his feet, and hand-sewn, and only the best workmen are engaged; 14s. or 15s. per pair is paid to the man who joins the uppers to the soles. The King usually wears Russian calf derbys for shooting, calf patent dress shoes for the evening, and Oxford brogue shoes for walking.

A DUCAL TOBOGGANIST.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is never happier than when sharing the pleasures of young folk, was in his element the other day when the deep snow gave to his stately home at Arundel the aspect of a fairy castle in an enchanted land. Outside the main castle gate a steep hill goes down into the town. On this slope a slide was prepared, a toboggan was brought from the castle, and the Earl Marshal of England, getting in it, whizzed down the slope first, skilfully manœuvring the toboggan round a curve at the bottem in the most approved style. Then his young cousins, the Maxwell-Stuarts, followed suit, and a merry hour was passed in sliding and snowballing, in which latter the Duke took his full share. The hill is part of the main road through the town of Arundel, and the townsfolk, among whom the Duke is deservedly popular for many good offices, watched the game with interest.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.

Lord Durham, who is to leave England shortly for a somewhat lengthy tour abroad, is one of Society's most noted sportsmen, and is very popular with the King, and other members of the Royal family. He has done much to purify the atmosphere of the turf, and his celebrated speech at the Gimcrack Club some twenty years ago created a sensation that is still fresh in the minds of mature racing-men. His Lordship is an extremely modest man, and in a public speech he once said that he was quite accustomed to his position, and was not impressed when addressed by his title. An American friend told Lord Durham that he would like to be a lord as he wanted to know what it felt like. "Oh," replied his Lordship, with a smile, "you would know painfully what it was like when you saw your Christmas bills."

A GOLF STORY.

Lord Durham has told an amusing story of his first game of golf, which he played when a boy. "My father," he said, "once gave a couple of golf clubs and some balls to my twin brother and myself; so we forthwith began to smite the balls about the place. While I was stooping down to pick up a ball, my brother took a stroke, and the ball struck me. As I thought the Hon. F. W. had done the deed purposely, there ensued a terrible fight, and we broke the sticks over each other's heads." Lord Durham once contrasted the House of Lords with a game of golf; for, he said, while the object of the latter was to get into a hole, the object of the former was often to get out of one.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M.P., who is happily recovering from an illness, must have read the reports of the recent terrible earthquake with especial interest, for he himself has had personal experience of the terrors of an earthquake, having been present during the eruption in Jamaica some time ago. The recent snowstorm must also have conjured up memories to the ex-Cabinet Minister, for a few years ago, he had a narrow escape from drowning while out-skating. It was on Virginia Water, and only a portion of the ice had been pronounced safe by the officials. However, Mr. Forster and a friend skated beyond the limits, and suddenly both fell through. A rope was thrown to them, but it was not long enough as, owing to the thinness of the ice, no one could venture sufficiently near to the victims. Finally, when things were beginning to look serious, a brave little boy offered to carry the end of the rope to Mr. Forster, as a man's weight instantly broke the ice. Needless to say, his offer was accepted, and very gingerly he carried the rope to the two gentlemen in the water. A round of cheers broke forth from the anxious spectators when it was seen that the attempt was successful, and after being pulled to safety, and restored to warmth and dry clothes at a neighbouring hotel, Mr. Arnold Forster and his friend returned home little the worse for their adventure.

A MIGHTY HUNTER.

There are probably few living men who have had a more exciting and interesting career than Mr. F. C. Selous, who is shortly to start on another African hunting expedition. He has shot wild animals in almost every part of the world, where wild animals are to be found, and has had as many hair-breadth escapes from death as has the toughest old warrior in the army. Mr. Selous' love of hunting must have been born with him, for he was only a boy at school when he made up his mind to become a Nimrod. At present he is considered one of the best riders and deadliest shots in the Empire, and it is interesting to note that although his nerves are of the strongest, he is an inveterate tea-drinker and partaker of this beverage with nearly every meal.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
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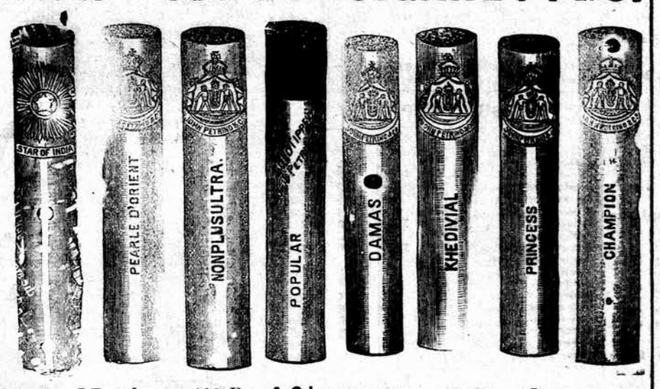

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess „ „	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... „	2-8
Pearled' Orient „ „	3-4	Khedivial ... „	2-0
Damas „ „	2-4	Champion ... „	1-8

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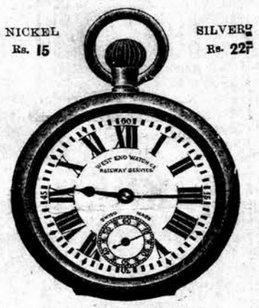

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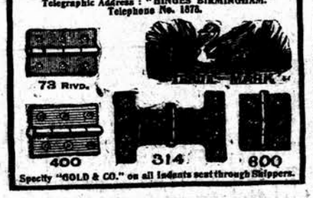

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For immediate supply.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH

Too Old at 40
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will shew an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

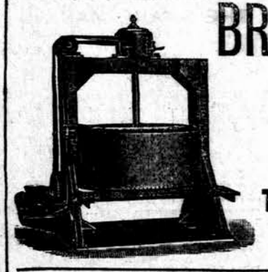
FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....



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MALTED MILK (Its Powder) Keeps
The Ideal Food for all Ages.
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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold & used by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 26, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 27, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' bank	23 7/8	1/16	
do. in New York ...	54 3/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·5	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 14th Jan.09.	
do Short London Bills		unchgd	
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 9 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	...	...	Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	...	...	Steady.
East Indian ...	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	...	...	Steady.
Total Sales ...	...		10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export			... 300 "
Imports ...	...	...	67,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...	...	5·27—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·17	5·16	5·15	5·14	5·14
+05	+06	+05	+05	+05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·14	5 13	5·05	4·99	
+06	+05	+05	+04	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	84,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ...	...	84,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.	...	13,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	13,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·00 +10.		
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·72+15		Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. May 9·65+12		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·74+15
Do. do. May 9·83+18
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4 3/4
F. G. Broach	d.	4 3/4
Good Broach	d.	4 3/4

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F., 33 3-4 May-June—London—Value—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 36—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firmer.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 36 1-8 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 1 d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH JANUARY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England	3 per cent.	from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay	7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.	" 12th Jan.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
To-day being Council Bill day the Banks close early for Exchange business. Rates opened at 1 3 15-16 for telegraphic and demand at which there were small buyers but there were banks that would not give better than 1 3 29-32 T. T. There are very few bills offering at 1 4 1-8 3 months' sight and if the amount of Council Bills offered be not reduced for next week quotations are likely to go lower. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 15-16d to 29-32
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	"	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...		1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		109
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		134
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		130 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		173 1-2

Government Paper:—
There has been very little doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 94 5-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement and close unchanged with very little business reported. Calcutta market remains steady at 94 5-16 ready and 94 1-2 for delivery forward in a month

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	94-5
1st Settlement — ...	"	94-6

Bullion:—
Bar silver in London was on Tuesday at 1-8 for ready at 24 1-16 and the forward rate was 1-16 higher at 23 7-8. New York closed 3-8 up at 52 3-8. Locally there has been a slight reaction. Ready bars at opening were quoted at 61 7-16 ex-duty but owing to Bazaar selling the market closes at about 61 1-8. Forward rates are also easier and close as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
2nd Settlement	61	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The quick recovery in the Home markets after the drop of yesterday has caused a steadier feeling here, and opening rates this morning showed an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 all round. There has been more inquiry for forward delivery and a fair business has resulted. At the close prices have hardened slightly and we quote as under.

Ready cotton has also attracted more attention and prices are steadier. A moderate business was done at Colaba by shippers and millers.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	237	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	231	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khaggaum-Akola ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	198	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	187	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	176	"
Good Westerns	216-17	May-
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229/30	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	26,000	"

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·21	5·20	5·19	5·18
+04	+04	+04	+04
May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·18	5·18	5·17	5·09	5·03
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
Ready rates have improved and the market is steady as under:—

Ready ...	...Rs. 8 3 6	to Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
April-May ...	... " 7 15 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi, April-May	... Rs. 7 12 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, April-May	" 8 0 0	B. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	... " 7 7 0	"
" Kutni	... " 7 2 0	"

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steadier with more demand and rates have improved slightly.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 47 4 0	
Mimbara	" 48 8 0	
White Khandeish	" 48 12 0	
Yellow Secunderabad ...	" 51 0 0	
" Hingunghat ...	" 58 0 0	
Delhi Seawar	" 46 8 0	

Castorseed:—
Ready Rs. 30 0 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed:—
Ready Rs. 9 11 0 R. T. April-May Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Rowpeseed:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 0 0 R. T.

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi Apl.-May. ... Rs. 5 9 6 R. T.
White Karachi July-August " 5 9 0 "
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,452 1-2
India	71
Indian Specie Bank	5½

Mills:—

Crescent	105
David	415
Kohinoor	809
Manockji Petit	3,205
Standard	1,330

Presses:—

New Berar	480

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankua Manganese ...	5 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	118
" " Preference	155 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	312 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,130
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	17
Treacher & Co	630

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	600
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m.

Yesterday:—

Cotton	...	27,426 bales.
Wheat	...	1,320 cwts.
Linseed	...	875 "
Rapeseed	...	3,218 "
Gingellyseed	...	13,271 "
Poppyseed	...	159 "
Groundnuts	...	2,514 "
Castorseed	...	2,534 "
Rice	...	5,968 "
Myrabollams	...	3,862 "
Cottonseed	...	33,400 "
Mowraseed	...	153 "
Gram	...	475 "
Joowar	...	2,227 "
Maize	...	9 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1372416	3023326	4395742
I. M. Ry. System	1177·62	246706	539938	785644
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	24184	54572	78756
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·31	986	621	1607
Total...	2923·45	1648292	3618457	5261749
Acctuals for corresponding week ending 25th Jan. 1908				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1568·75	1260678	2968331	4229009
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	305068	783154	1088217
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	30427	66500	96927
Total	2870·58	1596168	3817985	5414153
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+17·78	+111738	+ 54995	+166723
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 17·78	— 59357	—243216	—302573
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	.....	— 6243	— 11928	— 18171
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	+13·31	+ 986	+ 621	+ 1607

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 504·36 Miles Open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	238	575	8	821
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,83,000	3,55,000	5,000	5,43,000
Total for 3 weeks	303,000	6,45,000	9,000	9,57,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	1,21,121	2,20,864	2,586	3,51,571
Per mile of Ry..	240	438	19	697
Total to Corresponding date...	3,63,709	6,67386	13,857	9,51,848
Increase for the week.....			Rs.	62,439
Do. to date.....			Rs.	8,182

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,452½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	71
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	5
	O. 50	50	1½ "	187
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Oona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brazil's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	107½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	177½
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	480
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	20	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asarr Veeries	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,840
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	215
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	190
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		287½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	457½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	dividl75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khanbesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	800
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,205
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysor Spinning ,,	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	212½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phoenix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 5	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	890
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	800
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	2	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,330
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swedeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills ...				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld ...	100	20	3	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mills...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	34½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour	200	200	18	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	160	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	402½
Syndicate..... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	90
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	100	160	8	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	13½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2½is	55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 30	xd 236
Telephone Company, Treasheries Co	25	25	yr. 14	xd 23
	500	500	yr. 40	635

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Sunday JANUARY 3

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, JANUARY 25.

The opening ceremony of the Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu and Marathi School was performed here, in a beautiful shamiana specially erected for the purpose, by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, the popular Collector of Ratnagiri, the gentlemen present bieng Mr. and Mrs. Khareghat, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wiley, Mr. Croley, Misses. Jefferson and Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Mr. Taleyarkhan Assistant Judge. Mr. and Mrs. Roderigues, Mr. Chaubal, Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Patwardhan, Head Master of the Government High School, Mr. Pathak, Sub-Judge, Mr. G.B. Ranade, Vice-President, local Municipality, Mr. Mandely, Mr. Y. Lingshet, Mr. Parulekar pleader, and the local Sailor and several others. The proceedings commenced with a short speech in Hindustani by Mr. Mahomedkhan Alikhan Hakim, the Vice-President of the Committee, thanking Mr. Maconochie and the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindly responding to his invitation to attend the opening ceremony. After this verses from the Koran were recited by Mr. Ibrahim Sahib the Mulla of the Anjuman. Mr. Isa Meherti Nanjee, the young and energetic Khoja gentleman, then read very fluently the report of the Anjuman which runs as follows:—

"In the name of the Omnipotent Lord and Master of this universe, which is the product of His Almighty power, and in the name of our Prophet, our religious guide, are we assembled here to-day, and we invoke their aid upon our assembly and the work we are going to undertake.

That this work and all other good works may prosper in this land, we pray God to bless and prosper His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, and cause his Empire to extend wider and wider till time shall be no more, and may peace and prosperity reign therein. The Mahomedans of Ratnagiri have long been desirous of having a school here, in which Mahomedan boys and girls may be given religious as well as secular instruction. At the suggestion of our popular and well respected Collector, Mr N F. Maconochie, steps were taken towards establishing an Anjuman-i-Islam here. On the 19th of November last it was unanimously resolved to open an Urdu School for boys and girls. Our sympathetic Collector has kindly consented to be a patron of the Anjuman and to be present to-day to open the school of which the Anjuman is indeed very proud. It is not necessary to dwell upon the fact that the school is needed. In educational matters the Mahomedans are very backward. Many of the Mahomedan boys may be seen wandering about the streets, and few are to be seen with books in their hands on their way to school. The result is that most of them are uneducated. The only remedy is to open schools that their condition may be improved. Moulavi Raffiuddin Sahib, Barrister-at-Law, the Secretary of the Islem League, also suggested by letter that an Anjuman may be established at Ratnagiri, and following his advice, the matter was brought to a speedy conclusion and the Anjuman formed. When we consider the poor condition of the Mohamedan community of Ratnagiri, poor in purse though rich in morality, it is evident that the Anjuman can never be much of a success without outside assistance. We therefore appeal to our paternal Government, the District Local Board and the Local Municipality to come to our assistance with all possible help; and we request the Municipality to turn over to the Urdu School in Mirkerwadas so that it may be joined to our Anjuman, and thus greatly help us in beginning the noble work of the Anjuman. The purpose of the Anjuman is that every Mahomedan of the community may receive religious as well as secular instructions so that he may know what his duties are to the Almighty God, to Government and to man. It is our earnest desire that the course of instruction in the Anjuman shall extend up to the Matriculation, but the present condition of our funds is such as not to permit us to carry out that desire now—not at least for three years to come. But we hope to be able to collect sufficient funds to continue the work of training students up to the Matriculation examination. At present we expect to get Rs. 50 per mensem from subscriptions, and still we expect to get more and more gradually. Our present intention is to open a Vernacular Middle School. But this we cannot do without the help of the Government, the District Local Board and the Municipality. At present there are 52 boys and girls on the rolls of the school. The benefits of the Anjuman are not to be limited only to the Mahomedans of Ratnagiri, but they are to extend to all the Mahomedans of the District. Therefore it is earnestly hoped that all the Mahomedans will subscribe to the funds of the Anjuman so that it may be enabled to accomplish its beneficient objects. The Anjuman heartily thank His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, for his generous gift of Rs. 100 and the Anjuman is also obliged to the Collector for his kind donation and subscriptions towards the Anjuman funds, and for his kindness in becoming the patron of the Anjuman, and we pray God that he may soon be promoted to the Commissionership of the Southern Division of this Presidency. (Hearty cheers). The Anjuman also heartily thank His Majesty the ex-King Thebaw of Burma for his kindness in subscribing Rs. 15 towards the Anjuman funds. In conclusion we earnestly pray that the Almighty may spread his gracious helping hand over our Emperor and his Empire so that all the evils which now threaten India may be dispelled. On behalf of the Anjuman we most heartily thank our popular and energetic Collector and the ladies and gentlemen who have adorned the occasion by their presence.

After these remarks Mr. Isa Munji resumed has seat, amidst the acclamation of the assembly. An Urdu translation of the above report was then read by the learned Moulavi, Mr. Kaji Isa Kaji Ismail, the acting Persian teacher in the Local Government High School. The formalities of the opening ceremony were then gone though by Mr. Maconochie and prizes and sweets were distributed among the school-children. Mr. Maconochie then said how happy he was to preside on an auspicious occasion like that, and that he was glad to see that the Mahomedans of this station were cognizant of the backward condition of their community in matters educational. He also advised that every people should stick to the ancient traditions of its religion and added that the Mahomedan religion, besides giving knowledge of God and morals, teaches good manners. He said that it must be looked upon as a very auspicious thing that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to give Rs. 100 towards the Anjuman funds, and that it was a sure sign of His Excellency's example being followed by liberal-minded friends of education. As for help from the Local Municipality, which is well known for its straitened finances, he could not expect much, but as President of the District Local Board he assured them that he would be happy to speak to that Board and try to secure help from that body.

LUCKNOW.

JANUARY 19.—Last week was rather a strenuous one for everybody compared with the peace we have lately enjoyed.

Brigade manœuvres have kept a great part of Lucknow in the offing during the week, the uncertain weather and frequent showers when bivouacking at night helping considerably the illusion of reality. The Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Bell with Captain Gwyn Thomas as Brigade Major, went out on Tuesday, the 12th, and were out till Saturday, the 16th. The British troops, the 1st King's Own and the 1st Highland Light Infantry, were in camp at Raipur, and the Native Infantry, the 74th Punjabis and 8th Rajputs, were at Kiragpar, both on the Sitapur line. They were accompanied by the Royal Dragoons and the Maxim battery of eight guns now being trained in Lucknow under the command of Captain O. M Conran, of the King's Own Regiment. The general idea was that a Khaki force operating from the south had beleaguered Lucknow and had driven the Northern Force (Red) towards its base, Sitapur. The special idea was that on the 12th January the Khaki Cavalry and Horse Artillery had driven the Red Force off their line of retreat. They had moved west and were reported as entrenching themselves between Lachmipur and Degoas to cover the crossing of the unfordable river Gumti which had to be carried out by country boats. On the 15th the whole brigade successfully crossed the Gumti in three-quarters of an hour in country boats. On the last day a continuing attack with ball was made and a flank attack coming up assaulted the position. The troops returned to garrison on Saturday evening after having covered quite twenty-five miles in the day. The manœuvres are reported as having been thoroughly successful and instructive.

The only public function attended by Lady Lansdowne during her brief visit to Lucknow was the prize distribution of the Husainabad Arabic School which was a very interesting one. It took place in the Baradari in the Clock Tower Gardens, the hall in which is the portrait-gallery of the Kings of Oudh being the scene of the ceremony. The Trustees, the Abu Sahib—Nawab Mirza Mahdi Husain Khan—and Prince Faghfur Mirza (both of the late Royal Family of Oudh) received the Government House party on their arrival, and conducted them to their places under a canopy supported by silver pillars at the end of the hall: The report of the school was read in the vernacular by the Abu Sahib, who recounted the progress made by the scholars and the circumstances under which the Local Government relieved the Trust of the expenses of the English school. He dwelt on the importance to Mahomedans of the Arabic language, the language of the Mahomedan religion, which teaches loyalty to the ruling power as one of its chief tenets. He described the benefits of the British rule with much eloquence, and concluded by thanking His Honour and Lady Hewett for their presence on this occasion. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then distributed the prizes, after which he made the address of which an account has already appeared. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks from the Trustees, after which the company adjourned to the verandah where refreshments were served.

On Thursday morning Lady Lansdowne left Lucknow by the Punjab mail for Calcutta at 9-30. Lord Charles Fizmaurice went yesterday.

On Saturday afternoon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett were present at the prize distribution and riding sports of the Colvin Taluqdars School. The prizes were graciously presented by Lady Hewett. There were a large number of people present and the band of the 8th Rajputs played during the afternoon. The riding of the boys was much admired, some of them being very well mounted. Tent-pegging with the sword, an event open to all, was extremely well done by the boys. The Hon. Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Mahomed Khan of Mahmudabad came up from Calcutta on Sunday, and in the afternoon a meeting of the leading nobility of Lucknow was held at the Rifah-i-Am to express their gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring the title of K. C. I. E on the Raja, and last evening there was a dinne given in his honour at the Kaiser Bagh.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala arrived in Lucknow on the 15th, and is staying at the Royal Hotel. He had an official reception at the station, a guard-of-honour from the 74th Punjabis and an escort of the 16th Cavalry. The guns are out in camp so no salutes are possible. He paid his State visit to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the same day at 1 p. m. at Government House. Mr. Moss King acts as Political Officer attached to him during his stay here. On the following day His Honour returned the visit at the Badshah Bagh, formerly a palace of the Kings of Oudh, which was until recently the property of the Maharaja, and which was lent to him for this occasion. A guard of honour of 100 men was provided by the Highland Light Infantry and their band was also in attendance. His Honour was escorted by the 16th Cavalry.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 21st Jan.—The modified manœuvres commenced to-day, and all the units in garrison marched out to their camps this morning. For the purpose of carrying out the manœuvres the Brigade is divided into two parts. The Blue Force went out to occupy a position at Pinaya, a village about two miles and a half west of Yesvanthpur, where it bivouacs for the night and does out-post duty. The Khaki Force has proceeded to Chickbanavar, fourteen miles north of Bangalore, where it encamps in close proximity to the Tarbankalli Pumping Station. General Sir. Edmund Barrow and General Sir James Wolfe Murray arrived here this morning to supervise the manœuvres. To-morrow and Saturday will be spent in carrying out the scheme, and to-morrow a big battle is to be fought between the opposing forces. This morning the Maxim gun detachments of the various Infantry Corps were engaged at Pinaya practising field-firing in the Malligal Valley.

Yesterday there was a large gathering of members of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers at the Volunteer Institute to bid farewell to Sergeant-Major Wailling, who has retired from the Service after a connection of more than eight years with the Corps. There were present Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gow, Major Tait, Captains Andrews, Gibbs, Barton, and Hume-Wright, Lieutenants Davis, Wetherell, Smeeth, Oakley, J. E. Tate. Coates, Thompson, and Wilby and practically all the Non-commissioned Officers of the Corps and not a few military guests.

The entertainment took the form of a Smoking Concert, and a good deal of interesting music was rendered at intervals during the evening. About 10-30 p.m., Colonel Moore mounted the platform and made a short speech. He referred to the excellent services that Sergeant-Major Waillling had rendered to the Corps for four years as Sergeant-Instructor and for the remaining four years as Sergeant-Major, to his great popularity with the Officers and men of the Regiment, and how genuinely sorry everybody was at having to lose him. On behalf of the Officers and members of the Corps, he expressed his thanks to Sergeant-Major Waillling for all he had done for them and asked him to accept as a souvenir of the Corps' esteem the small gift that he had much pleasure in handing to him. He hoped that the Sergeant-Major would carry away with him the liveliest recollections to his service in the Corps, that good luck would follow him in his new appointment, and assured him that he would ever be remembered by the Officers and men of the B. R. V.

Later in the evening Sergeant-Major Wailling, responded to Colonel Moore's good wishes. He said that the sincerity of his regret at having to bid his comrades in the B. R. V. good-bye made it difficult for him adequstely to express his sorrow at having to leave them. After so many pleasant years spent in the Corps, and the very kind way in which he had always been treated, both by Officers and men of the Regiment, it was a great wrench to him to leave them. He had always tried to do his duty, and it was a great pleasure to him to know that the humble services he had rendered to the Corps had been appreciated by his Officers and the rank and file of the Corps. The eight years he had spent in Bangalore had been the pleasantest years of his life and though he was very sorry to leave so many friends behind, he felt that it was some compensation to be able to go away with their good wishes. He thanked them for the handsome gift of which they had made him the proud possessor and, in wishing them all good-bye, he assured them that he would ever remember their kindness and the hearty appreciation of his services which the gift vouched for.

Everyone then assembled round their old Sergeant-Major, and joining hands sang lustily "Auld Lang Syne" and "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow." The souvenir consisted of a handsome silver tea service. Mr. Waillling left for Coonoor by mail train, a large number of Volunteers being present at the Station to bid him adieu.

Colour-Sergeant Lovatt, 1st Sherwood Foresters, has been appointed 1st Class Sergeant-Instructor to the B.R.V., in place of Sergeant-Instructor Moring promoted to Sergeant-Major.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 24th Jan.—Just before 5 a. m. on Thursday, a loudly blown siren from Nundydroog gave the alarm that something was amiss. Through a mistake, the wrong signal was given and the Volunteers turned out in large numbers under the impression that something requiring military force was taken place. It turned out however, to be a fire in the North Shaft of the Nundydroog mine, and in an incredibly short time all the mine officials as well as many outsiders had assembled on the spot. Mr. Henry Taylor, the Managing Director, who is at present visiting the Field, was there, as also Dr. Smeeth, Chief Inspector of Mines to the Mysore Government, Mr. Boequet, Chief Inspector, Kolar Gold Field, Mr. Brekwith, Assistant Inspector, Mr. Pritchard, Superintendent of Police, and many others, and they remained nearly the whole day, rendering such help as was possible.

A party went down Taylor's Shaft, with the object of trying to extinguish the fire, but the gases were so overpowering that they had to return hastily to the surface, and it was decided, to batten down the mine in order to prevet air penetrating and keeping the fire alive. When this had been done, it was discovered that air was still being supplied from Walker's Shaft in Tank Block Mine, which is connected with Nundydroog underground. It was then 10 p.m., and two Englishmen, one Italian and two Indians were told to shut down the mouth of this shaft with planks. It was not necessary to go down for this purpose, as it could have been effected almost from the surface, but the men ventured too far. The last to descend a Eurasian lad who was carrying a lantern for the work, saw it go out, and realising the danger turned and mounted upwards. Those below him must have recognised it at the same moment, for although evidently already somewhat overcome by the fumes they clung to the feet of the boy above, who in turn held desperately to the side of the ladder they were on. He says he called for help, but before it could reach him he felt his feet unclasped, and knew that his companions had fallen below, his own escape being probably due to his nearness to the top of the shaft, and the fresh air about it.

He gave the alarm, and, at great risk to themselves, a party ventured down, and recovered the bodies (for both men were dead), of one Englishman and the Italian, but could not reach the man Alsop and the two Indians who were further down. All sorts of suggestions were made, but it was found too dangerous to carry them out. A dog was lowered in a basket to test the air, but was brought up in three minutes in a comatose state, and the risking of fresh human lives was prohibited.

A party in the engine room, which is not below the surface, had gone in to start some steam pipes in hopes of quenching the fire, but were badly overcome, and with difficulty restored by the Doctors. When all efforts (without an unjustifiable exposure of men to the danger of asphyxiation) had proved unavailing, it was decided to wire to Madras for a diving dress, and postpone attempts to recover the bodies till it arrived. The mine was again closed down, and Mr. Prichard was asked to cordon the shaft with Police to prevent people, of whom there were large numbers assembled, from curiosity or ignorance, going too near, as the fumes of the carbonic acid and carbon monoxide gas could be felt and smelt for some distance round the top of the shaft even in the open air. In the evening Smith, the Englishman, and McGardi, the Italian, were buried, and being Volunteers were interred with military honours, it being one of the largest funeral processions ever seen on the Field. Next evening the coffins were carried the whole distance from Nundydroog to the cemetery, which is some distance out, by their fellow miners and followed by the officers of all the Mines, while the attendant crowd was enormous. Great sympathy is felt for the father of the Italian McGardi who is also a miner, as he lost his nephew, a fine, promising young fellow, in the last fire, at Nundydroog, and has since lost three daughters in Italy, and his distressed and grief-stricken figure was a pitiable sight at the funeral. Alsop, the Englishman, was only married two months ago, while Smith has left five young children. So the cases are all very sad ones. But the Mining Companies are generous masters, and the widows and orphans will not be forgotten in their time of trouble.

There was general disappointment this morning when it was announced that it had been impossible to obtain a diving dress from Madras, and that the rescue of the bodies would have to be attempted again without its aid. However when the shaft was opened it was a great relief to find that the air had improved considerably since yesterday. Since the day of the accident. Alsop with an Indian lying across him, had been visible but in the state of the air it was unsafe to go down to him. But an attempt was made with the result that Alsop's body and that of the Indian beside him were brought up. The second Indian is much further down and it is not considered safe as yet to venture so far. The greatest pluck has been displayed throughout, and it has taken the prohibition of the Doctors, as well as positive orders from Mr. Taylor and the Superintendent, to prevent men from rushing into danger.

The peculiarity of these poisonous gases is that no distress or other unpleasant feeling attends their presence, but when a sufficient quantity has been inhaled sudden collapse occurs, and unless very speedy assistance is rendered, death ensues. The Doctors were on the spot all the time with oxygen and every necessary appliance and but for the prompt aid rendered in several cases there would have been a larger death-roll. As it is, considering the particularly deadly nature of the gases, and the way they overflowed into the open air, the loss of life has been small, and but for the unfortunate men who have paid the penalty with their lives, exceeding their instructions, there need have been none.

Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Thomas Richards, who is not only an old and trusted servant of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, but a man of wide and practical mining experience in many parts of the world. He has worked Nundydroog most successfully for several years, and his many friends sympathise with the anxiety and generally trying time which he is going through.

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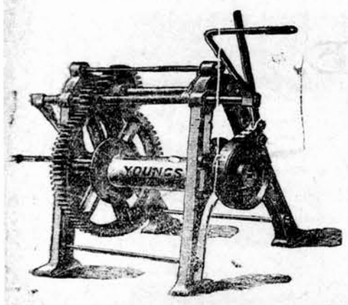

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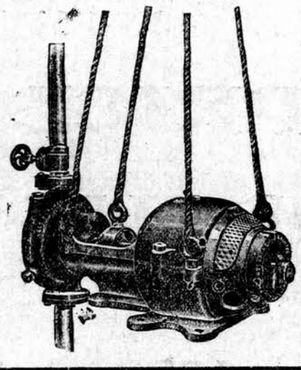

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